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NASA Space Station Needs, Attributes, and Architectural Options

FINAL STUDY REPORT CONTRACT NAS3684 22 APRIL 1983

ATTACHMENT 2, VOLUME II Supporting Data and Analysis Reports

Prepared For

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FINAL STUDY REPORT

CONTENTS

STUDY SUMMARY

ABSTRACT

FOREWORD

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

SECTION 2 STUDY OBJECTIVES, REQUIREMENTS & GUIDELINES

SECTION 3 SPACE STATION STUDY & RESULTS

- **3.1** MISSION REQUIREMENTS (TASK 1)
- 3.2 MISSION IMPLEMENTATION (TASK 2)
- 3.3 COST & PROGRAMMATIC ANALYSIS (TASK 3)

SECTION 4 STUDY CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

ATTACHMENT 1 - STUDY PRESENTATION MATERIAL

- Volume I Executive Summary
- Volume II Executive Summary (classified)
- Volume III Task 1, Mission Requirements
- Volume IV Task 2, Mission Implementation Concepts and Task 3, Cost and Programmatic Analysis

ATTACHMENT 2, SUPPORTING DATA AND ANALYSIS REPORTS

- Volume I 1. Reference Space Station Evolution
 - 2. Contact List
 - 3. Data Base
 - 4. Scenarios
 - 5. Commercial Report
 - 6. Vought Corporation (TMS)
 - 7. Life Sciences & Life Support Development Experiments on a Space Station
 - 8. SPAR Report
 - 9. Hamilton Standard

Volume II 1. Architectural Impact Analysis

- 2. Configuration Concepts Evaluation
 - 3. Cadam Drawing File
 - 4. EVA Technology Needs
 - 5. Manned System Technology Requirements

ATTACHMENT 2 VOLUME II CONTENTS

,

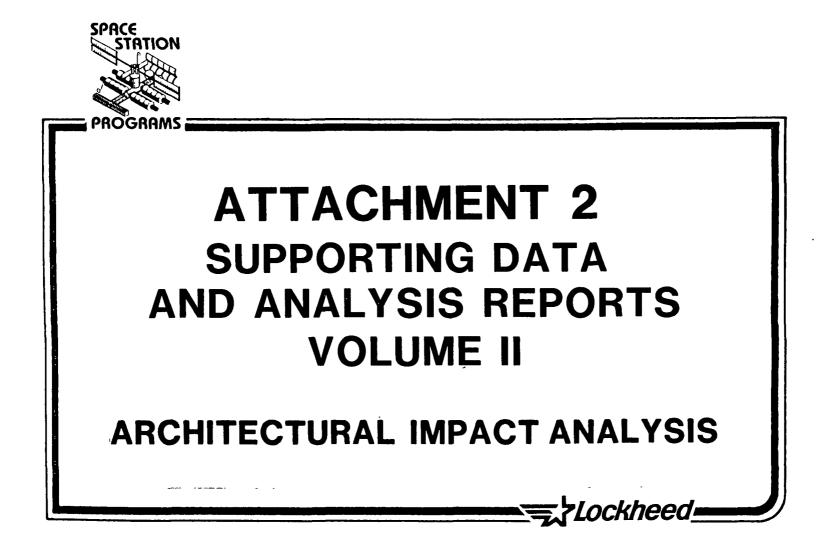
PAGE

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1.	ARCHITECTURAL IMPACT ANALYSIS	1
2.	CONFIGURATION CONCEPTS EVALUATION	30
3.	CADAM DRAWING FILE	38
4.	EVA TECHNOLOGY NEEDS	99
5.	MANNED SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENTS	151

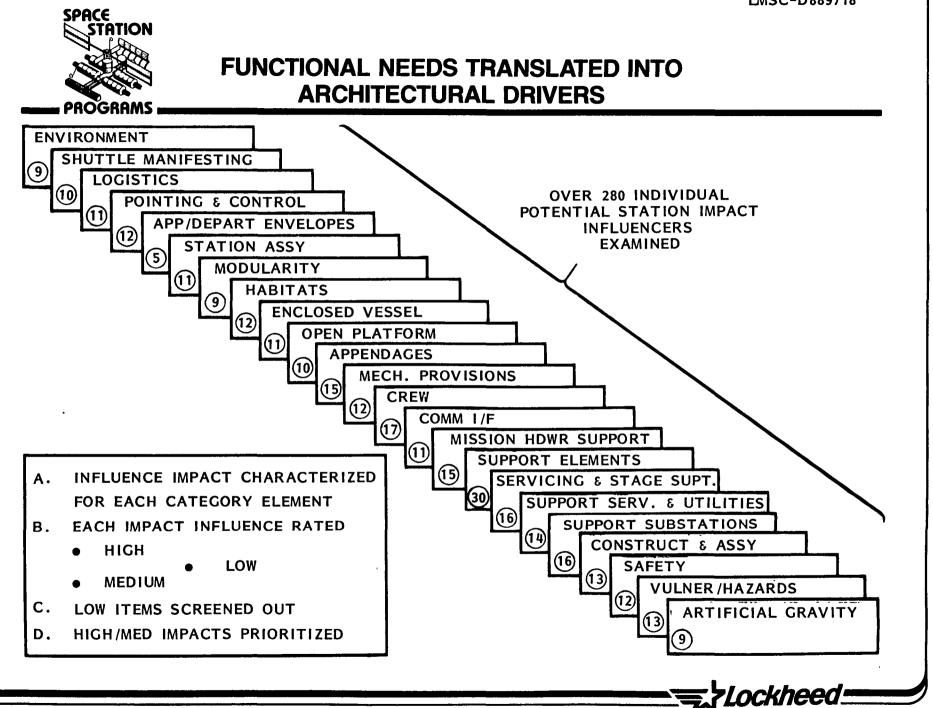


FUNCTIONAL NEEDS TRANSLATED INTO ARCHITECTURAL DRIVERS

Upon completion of the development of the basic scenarios, a number of station influencing impact factors were identified. This effort resulted in the identification of some 23 categories within which numerous sub-category impact drivers were listed. The opposite page illustrates these categories within which numerous sub-category items were examined. Each of the items were then evaluated and where possible quantitative numbers/values, etc. developed for each. This permitted the analyst to then 'determine' the overall impact on the station through the use of a rating score (low-medium-high). The results of this analysis were then promulgated to the architectural design team and used as a basis for preparation of basic input criteria and guidelines.

The following 23 pages are included to provide the reader with the overall assessment effort overview. Areas (to the left of the page) are identified for each category, the influences indicated for each area, and a qualitative judgement made in the right column relative to the significance of the influence, e.g., high, medium, or low. Results of this evaluation are made in the main body of this volume within the Task 2 effort.

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ENVIRONMENT

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• ALTITUDE (nmi)		
• - 200 to 300	NOMINAL HEIGHT - NO MAJOR IMPACT	L
• - 600 to 900	BEYOND STD. ORBITER OPERATIONAL RANGE WITH HEAVY P/L	Н
20,000 +	BEYOND STD. ORBITER OPERATIONAL RANGE WITH HEAVY P/L	H+
INCLINATION (deg)		
- 28 to 30	NOMINAL LAUNCH - NO MAJOR IMPACT	L
● - 55 to 60	VAB LAUNCH - REDUCED WEIGHT TO ORBIT	M+
- 90	VAB LAUNCH - SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED WEIGHT TO ORBIT	Н-
RADIATION SHIELDING	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AT HIGHER ALTITUDES; WEIGHT FACTOR	Н-
ORBITER ACCESS	LIMITED TO LEO ALTITUDES OF LESS THAN 400 nmi	H+
• LOGISTICS ACCESS	ORB. SUPPLY OF LOGISTICS LIMITED AS ABOVE; ABOVE 300-400 nmi NEW S/C	H+

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SHUTTLE MANIFESTING

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• NO. OF CARGO BAY LOADS	AVAIL. OF ORBITERS, LAUNCH/REFURBISH COSTS, ON-ORBIT OPS ASSY. COMPLEXITY	. H+
• XFER OF CARGO TO STA.	NO. OF ITEMS; PACKAGING/ENVIRON. CONSTRAINTS; CARGO BAY USE; OPS COMPLEXITY	M+
RMS OPS ENVELOPE	REACH CAPABILITIES; OPS COMPLEXITY; 50' DOME VOLUME; MASS HANDL.	M+
• XFER OF 'MODULES'	MASS HANDLING; ENVELOPE CONSTRAINTS; POSITIONING ACCURACY	M+
• BAY PKG CONSTRAINTS	15' x 56'; ENVIRON. PROTECT.; CONFIGURATION; MASS/CG CONSTRAINTS	L+
MAX WEIGHT LIMITS	ORBITER TO LOCATION - ALTITUDE/INCLINATION; 65K ID MAX LIMIT	M+
ON-ORBIT TIMELINE CONSTRAINTS	ORBITER STAY TIME (PWR); CREW PROVISIONS; PWR SUPPORT TO P/Ls	M-
DOCKING ENVELOPE CONSTRAINTS	IMPACT GYRATION 10° MAX; 45° CONTACT CONE; 10° PLANE ABOVE P/L	H-
ORBITER SERVICES PROVISIONS	INTERFACES, POWER LEVEL/AVAIL. (\sim 7 kW/4.4 DAYS), HEAT REJECT. 21.5k Btu/hr	M
RESUPPLY TIME PERIOD	SHUTTLE AVAIL.; ±TIME SPAN; CREW TURN- AROUND; ORBIT STAYTIME	H+

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LOGISTICS

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
DOCKING/BERTHING	IMPACT GYRATION 10° MAX; 45° CONTACT ZONE; 10° PLANE ABOVE P/L	H-
• STAGING FACILITY	ACCESS, FREE SWEPT VOL (UP TO 80' X 120'), TRACKS, BERTHING I/F	н-
LIQUIDS/GAS TRANSFER	LINE LAYOUT; LENGTH; AP DROP; ACCESS 1/F	L
LIQUIDS/GAS STOWAGE	TANKAGE - SIZE/NO/LOCATION (ACCESS); SAFETY	M+
 INTERNAL PASS-THRU VOL. -XFER 	SIZING (UP TO 48" DIA) – AIRLOCK/TUNNEL/HATCH	L+
CONTAMINATION CONTROL	STAY-OUT ZONES; CONTROL	Н-
• ENVIRON. CONDITIONING	TYPE; VOL. TO BE CONDITIONED; CONSUMABLES	L
SCAVENGING	TECHNIQUE; MATERIAL; HANDLING; TRANSFER; SAFETY	L
• STOWAGE VOLUME	QUANTITY; STAGING; 'NEW VS DISCARDED'	M-
• INTERNAL/EXTER. STOWAGE	TYPE OF CONDITIONING (PRESSURE/TEMP); PROTECTION	L
• WEIGHT	ORBITER LIMITED 65K LBS; XFER LOG. VEH. CAN BE STA. FUELED	M-

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POINTING & CONTROL

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• EXPER/PROCESS POINTING	DEAD BAND ±0.05(LOS); RATE DEG/SEC ±0.01 (LIMITED TIME)	H~
• ORBIT DECAY MAKEUP	APPROX. $1_T = 0.76 \times 10^6 \text{ LB/SEC}; W_P = 1800 \text{ LB/M}$	M-
SOLAR ARRAY TRACKING	FIELD-OF-VIEW; SHADOWING; DISTURBANCE 2.5 x 10-6 G'S TO ARRAYS	н
• PRCS FIRINGS	CONTAM.; FREQUENCY; STABILITY PETURBERENCE; LOCATION; ~ 10LB.	н
• DOCKING/BERTHING	CONTROL FREQ.ABOVE 0.1HZ; IMPACT VEL.0.1 FT/SEC; I/F MOMENT 16K FT/LBS	M+
LOGISTICS HANDLING	HANDLING LOADS; STATION PETURBERENCE; FREQUENCY	м
• CREW MOTION	FREQUENCY ;LOCATION ;DISTURBANCE 0.026 G's	м
• ASSEMBLY/CONSTRUCTION	FREQUENCY; DYNAMICS/LOADS INDUCED TO STATION; STABILIZATION	M+
• PLUME IMPACT	FREQUENCY ; PRESSURE ; LOCATION ; DAMPING	м
• MICRO-G MAINTENANCE/ STAB.	LEVELS (E.G. 10 ⁻⁴ G); DE-COUPLED NEEDS	н
• APPENDAGE SLEW MOTION/ RATES	FREQUENCY;DYNAMICS;LOCATION VS CG	L+
• MASS MOTION & DYNAMICS	ORIENTATION; LEVELS / RATES; MASS QUANTITIES; STRUCT.STIFFNESS	M+

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APPROACH AND DEPART ENVELOPES

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
 PLUME IMPINGEMENT PRESSURE CONTAMINANTS 	QUANTITY (RANGE);DISTANCE (ORB IMPACT AT OVER 400',E.G.) TYPE;DENSITY FACTOR VS DISTANCE	H M+
 FREE SWEPT VOLUME NEEDS APPROACH DEPART SHADOWING 	DIMENSIONS (CONE = 45° OUT TO 50', CYLINDER UP TO 28' DIA.) DIMENSIONS (AS ABOVE) FREQUENCY;LOCATION	H H L

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STATION ASSEMBLY

AREAS	INFLUENCES / /	RATING (HML)
ORBITER-STATION RMS I/F	SERIAL USE-I/F; STABILIZATION; MASS (<60kLB); ACCURACY (±1.5 in.)	M+
• ORBITER RMS SWEPT VOL.	STAY-OUT ZONES; REACH DISTANCE (E.G., 40' ABOVE MOLD LINE)	M+
 ORBITER-STA. MECH. I/F 	ORB. STABILIZATION; HOLDDOWN/POSITIONING; BAY TIE DOWN	L
• STA. ASSY. BUILDUP SWEPT VOL.	ORBITER INTERACTION; STA. ATTACHED RMS (50' DOME) & TRACKS	M+
• LOGISTICS 1/F	DOCKING MODULE-LOCATION/NO. & FREE SWEPT VOL; PALLET ATTACHMENT	Μ
• APPROACH/DEPART SWEPT VOL.	S/C CONE (±45 OUT TO 15'); CYLINDERS UP TO 28'; FREE-SWEPT VOL.	M+
• ATTITUDE VS SHADOWING	SHADOWING FREQUENCIES/AREA; SA/RADIATOR SIZES	M+
• SIG/PWR CABLE INSTALL - I/F	RUN LENGTHS (Δ PWR DROP) & EMI; PROTECTION; OUTLETS - NO./LOCATION	L
• EVA ACCESS/ TRANSLATION	LOCATIONS; SAFETY; UTILITY OF ACCESS	
 ILLUMINATION & CCTV ACCESS 	LOCATIONS; SHADOWING; SOLAR/LUNAR POSITION CONSTANTS	L
HOLDING / POSITIONING	DYNAMICS; LOADS; MASSES (UP TO 300 k LB); POSITIONING ACCESS	M-

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MODULARITY

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
EVOLUTION	SIZING; ACCOMODATION FLEXIBILITY; CANDIDATE 15' DIA. CONSTRAINT	M+
• INTERCHANGEABILITY	PWR/SIG/FLUIDS I/F's; ORB.COMPATIBILITY;REFURBISHABILITY	L+
ORBITER TRANSPORTABILITY	DIA (<15' DIA.); LENGTH (<56'); WT (<65K LBS); CG;BAY INSTALL.CONSTR.	M+
• GROWTH / ADD-ON	I/F COMPAT.;STRUCT.COMPAT.;MECH.MTG.;CREW XFER/ACCESS	L
• SIZING/VOLUME	LAUNCH SYS.COMPAT.;ADEQUATE INTERNAL VOL. VS NEEDS;WT.	н
• PRESS/UNPRESSURIZED	STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY; WT. PENALTY; SIZE LIMITS; RE-PRESS. NEEDS	L+
• MTG. FEATURES	LAUNCH;ORBITAL CONSTRUCT.;FLEX TO ACCOMODATE I/F OR ADD-ONS	L+
• SERVICES I/F	TYPE;QUANTITY;NO.;SAFETY;STANDARDIZATION 1/F	L
STANDARDIZATION	NO'S.;FLEXIBILITY NEEDS;COST VS STAND.	M~

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HABITATS

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• SIZE ACCOMMODATIONS	NO. OF CREW: BASIC OPS EQUIP.; ECLSS; RAD. PROTECT.; FREE VOL.	н
• A/L ACCESS	ORB. COMPATIBLE; TWO SEPARATE A/L'S FROM OPPOSITE HAB. 'ENDS'	м
DIRECT DOCK ACCESS	1M CLEARANCE; ORB. I/F AT Z_515 MIN./X_619; PASSIVE MECH. ADAPTER	Н-
• TUNNEL ACCESS	A/L TO TUNNEL I/F; 60" DIA. MIN.; CLOSE-OFF OF TUNNEL AT A/L	M-
 EVA AIDS & XLATION DEVICES 	XLATION RAILS-LONGITUDINAL/CIRCUM.; FULL ACCESS OR WITH MMU; LIGHTS	L
VIEW PORTS	NUMEROUS; IN HAB & LABS; 10-12" DIA.; FILTERS	L
• COMMON TUNNEL IFs	COMMON TO A/L's; OTHER TUNNELS, HAB/LAB	L+
 PALLET /PLATFORM MTG. IFs 	SIMILAR TO DOCKING UNIT; SPECIAL MTG'S FOR NON-MANNED ACCESS	M-
SERVICES IFs	UTILITY AIRLOCK-MTG./PWR/SIGNAL/THERMAL/FLUIDS/COMM/02 & N2	M-
SERVICES ACCOMMODATIONS	CREW PROVISIONS & ECLSS; SIGNAL/PWR/COMM; MTG; THERMAL CONTROL	L+
LOGISTICS IFs	VIA DOCKING UNIT; 60" DIA.; HANDLING MGMT.; ORB. I/F-DOCK& RMS	м
INTERNAL SIZE PASS-THRU	NOMINAL 60" DIA.; FREE SWEPT CLY. VOL.; CREW AIDS; 36" ISLEWAYS	L+



ENCLOSED VESSEL

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• INGRESS/EGRESS - 2 PATH	TWO PATH OPPOSITE END; TUNNEL OR A/L PROVISION	M-
• TUNNEL(S) 1/F	STANDARD TUNNEL; 60" DIA. OPENING	L+
• VIEW PORT - UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW ANGLES	APPROXIMATELY 15° CONE AS A MINIMUM	L+
UTILITY RUNS/DUCTS	MAINT. ACCESS; NOT WITHIN FREE SWEPT VOL; STANDARD UTILITIES	L
INTERNAL MTG. STRUCTURE	STANDARD ATTACH FEATURES; REPOSITIONABLE	L-
• EXTERNAL MTG. STRUCTURE	STANDARD TECHNIQUE; COMPAT. WITH RMS HANDLING; AVAIL VOL; NO SHADOW	М
• PASS-THRU FREE SWEPT VOL.	STANDARD OPENING OF 60" DIA. & NO INCURSIONS; PERMITS SUITED CREW	L
 INTERNAL WORK FREE SWEPT VOL. 	PERMITS 36" X 78" ISLEWAY; DUCTING NONINTERFERENCE	L
DEDICATED EQUIP. VOL.	LOCATED TO PRESERVE MAX INTERNAL FREE SWEPT VOL.	L
 SIZING ACCOMMODATIONS 	MEETS MISSION NEEDS; ORBITER BAY CONSTRAINT; POSSIBLE ASSY	м
• SAFETY FACTOR	MANNED = 2.0; UNMANNED = 1.5; PRESSURE VESSEL = 2.0	L

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OPEN PLATFORM

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• MOUNTING I/F	STANDARD-INTERNAL/EXTERNAL SURFACE; EVA/RMS AS MTG. AGENT	L
• UTILITIES I/F	PERMITS STD. UTILITY PAN I/F; PROVIDES PROTECTION; STD TERMINALS	L+
• LINE-OF-SIGHT	CRITICAL 1/F LOCATION MTG. TO STA.; SHADOW/PLUME/ OBSTRUCT. FREE	M+
 POINTING/ STABILITY 	LIMITED TO STA. G&C FOR EXPER $\sim\pm0.05$ DEAD BAND & ±0.01 RATE (DEG/SEC)	M+
• EQUIP. MOTION - FREE SWEPT VOL.	PERMITS FREE MOTION WITH NO INTERFERENCE WITH STATION	м
CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	MTD/PROTECTED FROM ORB./STA. RCS/STAGE PROPULSION	M+
• EVA ACCESS	BUILT-IN PROVISIONS ON STA.; CREW EVA/MMU ACCESS (COLD GAS PLUME)	L
THERMAL CONTROL	REQUIRES 'PLUMBING' PROVISION; SUN-SHADE; PWR I/F	L+
LOGISTICS I/F	RMS ACCESS; DOCING UNIT AVAIL.; EVA CREW ACCESS; LOG. VEH ACCESS	м
 SHADOWING SENSITIVITY 	CRITICAL I/F LOCATION MTG. TO STA.; ORB APPROACH/DEPART	M+

13

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APPENDAGES

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• SOLAR ARRAYS/BOOMS	ARTICULATION & FREE SWEPT VOL.; SHADOWING EFFECTS; PLUME IMPACT	H+
RADIATORS	ARTICULATION & FREE SWEPT VOL.; THERMAL OUTPUT ENVELOPE; SHADOW	н
EXTENSIBLE BOOM	AVAIL. FREE UNOBSTRUCTED VOL; COLLISION AVOIDANCE	м
PRCS BOOMS	UNOBSTRUCT. LOCATION; NOZZLE PLUME ENVELOPE; COLLISION AVOID.	M+
• RMS	BASIC USE ENVELOPE; ENVELOPE I/F 'ON TRACKS'; ACCESS TO NEED POINTS	M+
SENSOR BOOMS	AVAIL. UNOBSTRUCTED VOL; FIELD OF VIEW (LOS); COLLISION AVOIDANCE	M-
• TETHERED ITEMS	FREE SWEPT VOL.; COLLATERAL DAMAGE POTENTIAL; COLLISON AVOID.	м
PIERS/BEAMS	NON-INTERFERENCE; MTG. LOCATION; STATION DYNAMICS IMPACT	M+
TRACKS	LOCATION; I/F WITH TRACKED ITEM; INTERACTION ENVELOPE; MTG. I/F	м
ANTENNAS / REFLECTORS	ARTICULATION-LOS; BEAM/RECEIVING PATTERN SHADOWING; PLUME; COLLISION	н
• SIZING	PACKAGING; CONFIGURATION; MECHANISMS; STIFFNESS (Hz); DYNAM/LOADS	M-
ARTICULATION ENVELOPE	FREE SWEPT VOL; PROXIMITY; LOS; SHADOWING; PLUME SUSCEPTIBILITY	м
• FREE SWEPT VOLUME	DIMENSIONS; ANGLES; LOCATION; ADJACENT ITEMS; COLLISION AVOID.	м
• FREQ. OF ARTICULATION	OPS-EXPERIMT CONDUCT; PERTURBATION EFFECT VS TIME VS DAMPING	M-
• STAY-OUT AREAS	OTHER ITEM SHADOW/INTERFERENCE; IMPACT AVOIDANCE; BERTHING PORTS	м

14

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MECHANICAL PROVISIONS

	AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
•	RACKS/PALLET 1/F's	LOCATION; STA.MTG.POINT AVAIL.; UTILITY I/F; LOADS/MASS/DYN/STIFFNESS	М
•	PLATFORM 1/F's	LOCATION; STA.MTG.POINT AVAIL; UTILITY I/F; LOADS /MASS /DYN /STIFFNESS	M+
•	PIERS/BEAMS 1/F's	LOCATION ;MULTI-POINT MTG. ;SIZE VS LOADS /MASS /DYN /STIFFNESS ; ASSY	M+
•	TRACK/RAIL I/F's	LOCATION ;MULTI-POINT MTG. :MULTI-FUNCTION UTILITY ;ASSY INSTALL EASE	м
•	MECH. MTG. I/F's	AVAIL.STA.WALL/STRUCTURE STIFFNESS/ACCOMODATIONS;TERMAL;ACCESS	M-
•	DUCTING I/F's	LOCATIONS;QUANTITY/TYPE UTILITIES;LAYOUT RUNS;ACCESS;MTG I/F	L
•	CABLE TRAY I/F's	LOCATIONS; ACCESS; TERMINALS; MTG I/F; LAYOUT RUNS; ACCESS	L
•	DOCKING/BERTHING UNIT(S) I/F's	MECH.MTG.; ± 5 IN. MISS DISTANCE; ± 4° MISS ANGLE; ± 4° ROTATION ANGLE ANGLE	M+
•	HOLDING FIXTURE(S) I/F's	STA.LOCATION; SIZE-LOADS /MASS /DYN. /STIFFNESS; GRASPING PROVISIONS	L
•	POSITIONING DEVICE(S) I/F's	STA.LOCATION; POSITIONING ACCURACY; ARTICULATION ANGLES	L-
•	SHELTER(S) I/F's	STA.LOCATION; SIZE-LOADS /MASS /DYN /STIFFNESS; 'OPEN /CLOSED'	м
•	BOOM I/F's	STA.LOCATION ; SIZE-LOADS /MASS /DYN /ST IFFNESS ; EXPAND / RETRACT	м

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CREW

HABITABLE VESSELS	FREE VOL/PERSON; PROVISIONS; SAFETY; LOGISTICS	H-
• PASSWAYS	36" WIDTH (MIN.) X 78"; LOCOMOTION AIDS; ILLUMINATION; ACCOM. SUIT	L+
AIRLOCKS	2-CREW PERSON ACCOM.; BASIC UTILITIES; 2 FULL REPRESS CYCLES (SAFETY)	м
DUAL INGRESS/EGRESS	2 LOCATIONS ON EACH INHABITED MODULE FOR ENTRY/EXIT	м
• SAFETY SHELTER ACCESS	2 ROUTES AVAIL. TO GAIN ACCESS; HANDLES LEO RADIATION	м
• EVA/IVA ESCAPE PROVIS.	'SHELTER' AVAIL.; A/L ACCESS TO MAIN STA. BRANCHES; ACCESS TO RETURN VEH	м
ECLSS SERVICES	14 PSI ENVIRON (2 GAS) PARTIAL PRESS.; NOMINAL & BACKUP; SHIRTSLEEVE ENVIRON.	M-
POWER /SIGNAL I/Fs	STANDARD UTILITIES WITH 2-WAY COMM.; REDUNDANT CRITICAL FUNCTIONS	M-
LOGISTICS RESUPPLY	APPROX. 800/1000 LBS/90 DAYS/PERSON-LESS IF REGENERATIVE ECLSS	M-
• DOCKING/TRANSFER	90 DAY CREW TURN-AROUND; IVA XFER FROM ORB TO/FROM STA. VIA DOCK. UNIT	M-
• VIEWPORTS	NUMEROUS; IN ALL HABITABLE SUB-ELEMENTS; 10-12" DIA. WITH FILTERS	L
EVA ACCESS/TRANSLATION	TOTAL EXTERNAL STATION ACCESS VIA XLATION RAILS OR EMU	L
WORK STATIONS	MODULAR; 19" RACK UNITS; RESTRAINT PROVISION; H.E. LAYOUT	L
HABITABILITY PROVISIONS	FULL SHIRTSLEEVE; FULL FREE VOL MAX. ALLOCATION; MODULAR	М
• TRANSLATION VOL-IVA/EVA	MIN. 36" DIA. CYLINDER; BASIC 60" DIA HATCHES; FULL PRESS. SUIT COMPAT.	L+
• WORK AIDS/AUGMENTORS	COMPREHENSIVE KIT (E.G. ORBITER); MISSION GENERIC NEEDS	L
CREW SIZE	NO.; MIX (MALE/FEMALE); ROTATION OVERLAP; STAY-TIME	н

16

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COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
ANTENNA/REFLECTOR	NOS.(3-4); SIZES (1-10 METER DIA.); LOCATIONS VS LOS	н
DYNAMIC MOTIONS	STA. INDUCED; POINTING & HOLD ACCURACIES; STIFFNESS (Hz)	M+
LINE-OF-SIGHT	UNOBSTRUCTED FIELD OF VIEW; RADIATION PATTERNS (SEND/RECEIVE)	м
SHADOWING	ENCUMBRANCES (STA., S/A, ATTACHED MODULES, BOOMS, PLATFORMS)	M+
LINK AVAILABILITY	POINTING (TIME/LOS/FREQ) TO TDRSS/ORB/OTV/EVA/SATS/FREE FLYERS	M+
• SIZING	SIZE & NO.; LOCATION; AUTO VS EVA ASSY.; OUTPUT CHARAC.; DYNAMICS	м
• INTERFERENCE FACTORS	EMI INCOMPATIBILITY; PLUME DEBRIS; SHADOWING	м
 PWR/CABLE LENGTH/ PROTECTION 	RUN DISTANCE VS SIGNAL STRENGTH DROP;ACCESS; ENVIRON.PROTECT.	M-
 PROXIMITY - ANTENNA/ REFLECTOR 	PROXIMITY TO DOCKING PORTS;COLLISON AVOID.; OTHER SIGNAL INTERFER.	м
 CONTAM. SENSITIVITY - ANTENNA/REFLECTOR 	PLUME DEBRIS; STATION VENTING; MANUFACT/ASSY DEBRIS/CONTAM.	M-
• POWER	QUANTITY (1.25 TO 35 kW); APPROX 80% IS 120/208V 3-PHASE 400 CYCLES	M-



MISSION HARDWARE SUPPORT

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
DOCKING/BERTHING	IMPACT GYRATION 10° MAX; 45° CONTACT CONE; 10° PLANE ABOVE P/L; IMPACT 0.1 FT/SEC	M+
• UMBILICAL-SERVICE I/Fs	FULL UTILITIES-MTG., PWR/SIG/THERMAL/FLUIDS/COMM	M-
• MECHANICAL MTG. I/F	AVAIL. STA. WALL STRUCTURE STIFFNESS/ACCOMMODATIONS; THERMAL I/F; ACCESS	м
• POINTING/STABILITY	DEAD BAND ±0.05° (LOS); RATE DEG/SEC ±0.01 (LIMITED); MICRO-G (10 ⁻⁴ G)	н
 ASSEMBLY MOUNTING I/F 	MOUNTING PIER/FIXTURE-STIFFNESS (<1Hz), LOADS, DYNAMICS, MASS & STABILITY	м
• ACCESSIBILITY TO H/W	IVA & EVA; LOGISTICS XFER; MAINTENANCE; RMS REACH	м
 CONTAMINATION CONTROL 	STA. VENTING; PLUME EJECTA-STA. RCS, ORBITER, OTV, MANEUV. SATS	M-
• LOGISTICS I/F	AVAIL. DOCKING UNITS; PASS-THRU VOL; STOWAGE AVAIL.; ENVIRON. CONDITION	м
 COMMAND /MONITOR ε C /O 	PWR (<0.2 kW); UTILITIES AVAIL.; CREW TIME; H/W/WT; UTILITY I/Fs	L+
 DATA HANDLING/ RETRIEVAL/MGMT 	THRU-PUT RATES; PROCESSING; STOWAGE; XMIT VIA TDRSS (AVAIL)	M-
• THERMAL CONTROL	LOCATION AVAIL.; QUANTITY (1-5 kW); PEAK VS CONTINUOUS LOADS; ECLSS IMPACT	м
• POWER	6-8 kW(AVER.); 9-10 kW UP TO 1 HR 3 TIMES/DAY;10-12 kW UP TO 1-2 MIN/HR	н
• ENVELOPE/ FREE SWEPT VOL	S/C DOCKING; ATTACHED P/Ls; ASSY.; RMS SWEPT VOL. ACCESS; FREE LOS	M+
 LIQUID /PRESSURANT SERVICE 	LOCATION AVAIL.; RATE/QUANTITY/TYPE	M-
ANTENNAS/REFLECTORS	FREE LOS; MIN. CONTAMINATION/INTERFERENCE; STIFFNESS/DYNAMICS	м

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SUPPORT ELEMENTS

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• LIQUID/PRESS. STOWAGE	TANKAGE (NO., TYPE & SIZES); SAFETY (PROXIMITY & TYPE LIQUID HANDLING)	Н
• LIQUID/PRESS. XFER VALVES/LINES	LOCATION; REDUNDANCY; SAFETY; MAINT ACCESS; FLOW RATES	M-
• TETHER CABLES/REELS	ITEMS (LOOSE VS SECURE); COLLATERAL DAMAGE POTENTIAL; OPS IMPACT	L+
MICROWAVE ANTENNA(S)	QUANTITY; SIZE; FREE LOS; CONTAMINATION/INTERFERENCE; MTG/STIFFNESS	м
• RACKS/PALLETS	STA. I/F LOCATION; FREE LOS; RMS REACH; SHADOWING STABILITY	м
• PLATFORM(S)	STA. MTG LOCATION; FREE LOS; SHADOWING; STABILITY; STIFFNESS	M+
• TRACKS/RAILS	LOCATION; I/F WITH TRACKED ITEM; INTERACTION ENVELOPE; MTG I/F	м
• DOCKING/BERTHING UNITS	MECH. MTG.; ±5 in. MISS DISTANCE; ±4° MISS ANGLE; ±4° ROTATION ANGLE	M+
• AIRLOCKS	NO.; 2-CREW ACCOM.; BASIC UTILITIES; 2 FULL REPRESS CYCLES	м
• TUNNEL(S)	BETWEEN MODULES; 60 in. DIAM. HATCH; LOCOMOTION AIDS; LIGHTS UNRESTRICTED	L+
HOLDING FIXTURE(S)	STA. LOCATION; SIZE-LOADS/MASS/DYN/STIFFNESS; GRASPING PROVISIONS	L
• POSITIONING DEVICE(S)	STA. LOCATION; POSITIONING ACCURACY; ARTICULATION ANGLES	L-
• SHELTER(S)/HANGAR(S)	LOCATION; NOS.; SIZE-LOADS/MASS/DYN/STIFFNESS; OPEN/CLOSED; SHADOW	м
• BOOMS	STA. LOCATION; EXTENSION RANGE; ARTICULATION; STIFFNESS; ENVELOPE	м
• DEFENSIVE MODULE	LOCATION; SIZE/MASS; FREE LOS; MTG. I/F; CONTAMINATION SENSITIVITY	M+



SUPPORT ELEMENTS (Continued)

🛛 PROĞRAMS 📖

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• SUPPORT SUBSTATIONS	LOCATION (IV/EV); CREW SIZE; UTILITIES REQD; INSTALLATION I/F	L+
• STAGING FACILITY	LOCATION; PLUME ENVELOPE; RMS/CRANE ACCESS; SIZE (DIAM./LENGTH) PROTECTION	M+
• SAFE HAVEN	CREW ACCESS ROUTES; SIZING (NO. OF CREW); ECLSS PROVISIONS; ORB. ACCESS	M+
• ESCAPE MODULE	CREW ACCESS; SIZING (NO. OF CREW); ECLSS PROVISIONS, LOCATION	м
LOGISTICS STOWAGE UNIT	LOCATION; RMS/CRANE ACCESS; CREW (IV/EV) ACCESS; ENVIRON. PROJECT: SIZE	м
• POWER CELL ADD-ON(S)	RADIATION POTENTIAL; SIZE; LOCATION; SWEPT VOL.; UTILITY I/Fs: MTG.	M+
• STAGE CARRIAGE ASSY.	LOCATION; RMS/CRANE ACCESS/HANDLING; SWEPT VOL; UTILITY I/Fs	M+
BEAMS / PIERS	MTG. I/F; SWEPT VOL; DYNAMICS/LOADS/MASS; RMS/CRANE I/F	H-
• SERVICING UNIT	LOCATION; S/C SIZE ACCOMMODATION; UTILITIES I/F; SPARES ACCESS; SAFETY	M+
• SPARES STOWAGE UNIT	LOCATION; RMS/CRANE ACCESS; ENVIRON. PROTECT.; SIZE; CREW ACCESS	L+
 MANIPULATOR/CRANE ASSEMBLY 	LOCATION; TRACKS; SWEPT USE ENVELOPE; ACCESS/WORK RANGE; SIZE; UTILITIES	H-
• RMS	LOCATION; SIZE/REACH/MASS HANDLING; REMOTE OPS; COLLATERAL DAMAGE POTENTIAL	Н-
CLOSED CHERRY PICKER	LOCATION; VIEWING; ILLUM.; TRACK; SWEPT USE ENVELOPE; UTILITIES I/F	м
• CONSTRUCTION BASE	MTG. I/F; DYN/MASS/LOADS; ENVELOPE; RMS/CRANE ACCESS; SHADOWING	ห-
• SUNSHADES	MTG.I/F; LOCATION; SIZE/MASS; ARTICULATION; CONFIG.; TRANSPORTABILITY	L-

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SERVICING AND STAGING SUPPORT

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
DOCKING/BERTHING	SWEPT VOL; 45° CONTACT CONE; 10° PLANE ABOVE P/L; IMPACT 0.1 FT/SEC.	M+
UMBILICAL-SERVICE 1/Fs	FULL UTILITIES; PWR/SIG/THERMAL/FLUIDS/COMM	M-
MECHANICAL MTG. I/F	DOCK. UNIT/HANGER/WK PLATFM MTG. I/F; WALL STRUCT/STIFFNESS	м
TRANSLATION DEVICE	AVAIL. OF RMS/CRANE/TRACK WITH MOTIVE SOURCE	M+
• FREE SWEPT VOLUME	RMS/CRANE WORK ENVELOPES; S/C & LOG.HANDLING; APPROACH/ DEPART VOL.	M+
 SIZE ACCOMMODATION-S/C ⁸ STAGE 	DIA. UP TO 27.5'; LENGTH UP TO 120'; 2 SIDE BY SIDE DIAS. OF 14.5' EA.	н
MANIPULATION/XFER TECH	S/C HANDLING-ANGULAR/ROTATION; RMS/CRANE MANEUV OF S/C; TRACKS	M-
• APPROACH/DEPART ENVEL.	S/C UP TO 27.5' DIA.; DOCK/UNDOCK CONE 45° OUT TO DIA.; PLUME IMPACT	M+
• SPARES STOWAGE ACCESS	RMS/CRANE REACH; EVA CREW ACCESS WITH RESTRAINED XFER; PROXIMITY	м
• LIQUIDS/PRESS. TANKAGE	TYPE; UP TO 60K LBS INITIAL; NO. OF TANKS (2-4); DIA/LENGTH; SAFETY	н
• LIQUIDS/PRESS. XFER SYS	SAFETY; UMBILICAL I/F; RUN LENGTHS (DIST.); REDUNDANCY; MAINT. ACCESS	L+
● S/C-STAGE C/O & MONITOR	UMBIL. HANDLING-I/F; AT-SITE VS REMOTE; PWR. (0.5 KW); SAFETY	L
● EVA ACCESS & TRANSLATION	XFER PATHS; XLATION AIDS; MMU ACCESS; WK ACCESS ENVELOPE; SAFETY	L
 WORK STATIONS 	PORT. VS FIXED; UMBIL I/F; REMOTE I/F; EVA CREW ACCESS VS WK PROXIMITY	L
 ENVIRON. PROTECTION 	PLUME IMPACT; SOLAR (UP TO 90° β ANGLE); IMPACT DAMAGE: DEBRIS	M-
SERVICE/STAGE SHELTER	TYPE (OPEN MESH/FRAME/ENCLOSED); SIZE (UP TO 40' DIA); NO.;LOCATION	M+



SUPPORT SERVICES & UTILITIES

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
SAFE HAVEN	'MODULE(S)' SIZED FOR ON-BOARD CREW; RETREAT AREA; ADDED ECLSS	M+
RETURN CAPSULE	DOCKED PORT AVAIL.; CREW SIZED/NO.; APPROACH/DEPART ENVELOPE	м
DEFENSE MODULE	BERTHED POINT AVAIL.; UTILITIES SUPPORT; EXIT ENVELOPE; STATUS MON.	м
 2 PATH ENTRY/EXIT FROM MODULES 	TUNNEL(S)-NO., LENGTH/DIA,LOCATION; I/F TO A/L's; INTERFER. ENVELOPE	M+
 FREE VOLSWEPT ENVELOPES 	RESCUE VEH. APPROACH/DOCKING; RMS MODULE TRANSFER	м
COSMIC/SOLAR FLARE PROTECTION	AVAIL. SAFE HAVEN; RAD. PROTECT.; ACCESS VS TIME (PROXIMITY)	м
MICRO-METEORITE PROTECTION	CAPABILITY; PRESSURE LOSS; SAFETY SHELTER; ALTER. HABITAT	м
DOCKING MODULE/AIRLOCK	NO., AVAIL.; LOCATION; NO. OF CREW ACCOMMODATIONS; ACCESS EASE	
• 2ND HABITABLE VOLUME	AVAIL.; ACCESS.; NO. OF CREW CARRYING CAPACITY	H-
• EMERGENCY LOGISTICS	QUAN. VS CREW SIZE; AVAIL/LOCATION; RESUPPLY	M-
SHIELDING	ALT & SOLAR FLARE DEPENDENT; LOCATION/ACCESS; QUANTITY	M-
EXTENDS HAZARDS AWAY	HAZARD TYPE; EXTENT; EXPOSURE LEVEL ACCEPTABILITY; DYN/LOADS	M-



SUPPORT SUB-STATIONS

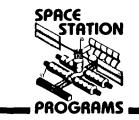
AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
MANNED MANEUVERING UNIT	STD.ORBITER ITEM;2 PROVIDED ADJACENT TO OPPOSITE END AIRLOCKS	L-
• PROXIMITY OPS UNIT	INTERNAL C/O STA(1);1 EXTERNAL MTG-I/F SUB-STATION;PLUME	L
• SPACE PLANE	MAJOR DOCK/SERVICE PORT; 1 INTERNAL C/O STA.; MAJOR UTILITY I/F's	L
• OTV /MOTV	MAJOR DOCK/SERVICE PORT (UP TO 2);1 INTERNAL C/O STA; MAJOR UTIL.1/F's	L
• TELEOP. MANEUVERING SYS	UP TO 2 BERTHING I/F's; 1 INTERNAL C/O STATION; MAJOR UTILITIES I/F	L.
• TETHERED MODULE	1 UNIT AT A TIME; 1 INTERNAL C/OEOPS STATION; NO UTILITIES I/F	м
• INTER-ORBIT TUB/SCOOTER	MAJOR DOCK PORT; 1 INTERNAL C/O STA; MAJOR UTILITIES I/F	L
• LIQUID/PRESSURANT XFER	BOTH ATTACHED ε/OR REMOTE;1 EV ε 1 IV LOCATED C/O ε OPS STA; UTILITIES I/F	L
• SERVICING UNIT	SUPPORT FOR CREW EVA;UMBILICAL-LINE TO INTERNAL LOCATED C/O-OPS STA.	L
 FREE SWEPT VOLS. FOR SUB-STA's 	MAX SWEPT VOL \sim 36" x 54" x 22" (POSITIONING ARTICULATION)	L-
 APPROACH/DEPART FREE SWEPT VOL. 	I/F TO SUB-STATIONS LIMITED TO UMBILICALS	L-
• MANIP. ACCESS & FREE SWEPT VOL.	RMS/CRANE OPS ENVELOPE REQD TO POSITION S/C,P/L,SPARE AT WK STA	M+
• SHELTER VOLUMETRICS	EXT. SUB-STA SHELTER \sim 8' x 7' x 5'	L+
• SPARES ACCESS	VOL.ADJACENT TO SUB-STATION $\&$ TRANSFER SWEPT VOL;UP TO 14.5 DIA x 16'	м-
• SIGNAL/POWER I/F's	CABLE RUNS, BREAKOUT I/F BOXES; UMBILICALS; SAFETY PROVISIONS	Ĺ-
• THERMAL 1/F's	STA. RADIATOR ACCESS; INT. SUB-STATIONS (SUPPORT) REQUIRE LOW T-RAD	L-



CONSTRUCTION & ASSEMBLY

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• RMS(S) SWEPT VOL	DOME (FROM 50' TO PROPOSED LARGE RMS UP TO 300')	H
• TRACKED RMS SWEPT VOL.	DISTANCE OF TRACK PLUS POTENTIAL OVERLAPS	H-
• DOCKING/BERTHING SUPP.	BERTHING DEVICES WITH ARTICULATION (YAW/ROLL/PITCH)	M-
CONSTRUCTION GROWTH AREA	MTG.I/F;FREE SWEPT VOL.;UP TO 1.2 x 4.6K FT ATTACHED	н
• LARGE STRUCT. DYNAMICS/ LOADS IMPACT	HZ SENSITIVE;MASS LIMITED;COUPLE/DE-COUPLE SENSITIVE	н
LOGISTICS I/F	GENERALLY LIMITED TO 65K LBS & 14.5' DIA x 56' LONG	м
MATERIAL STOWAGE	ENVIRON.SENSITIVE;LOCATION PROX.CRITICAL;HANDLING FEASIBILITY	м
• PIER & BEAM BUILD-UP	I/F MTG POINT;SIZE;DYNAMICS/LOADS;RMS/CRANE ACCESS;ALIGNMT.	M+
• TRACK ASSEMBLIES	CONSTR.TECH.;ALIGNMT.;TYPE;LOCATION;SUPPORT STRUCTURE	M+
SHADOWING	IMPACT TO SA'S, RADIATOR, INSTR. LOS; VIEWING: ILLUMINATION	M+
• CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT	LOGISTICS;EVA;RMS &/OR CRANE; CS COORD.; BUILDER AVAIL.	м
• CONSTRUCTION FREE SWEPT VOL.	CONSTR.ITEM; RMS/CRANE I/F; LOGISTICS/ITEM MANIPULATION	н-
• STAY-OUT AREAS	DOCKING PORTS;SA'S;RADIATORS;RCS BOOMS/JETS;INSTRVIEW LOC.	M+

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SAFETY

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• POWER	UP TO 8 kW AVER; 9-10 kW UP TO 1 HR 3 TIMES/DAY; 10-12 kW UP TO 1-2 MIN/HR	M+
 POINTING & CONTROL 	DEAD BANK ±0.05(LOS);RATE DEG/SEC ±0.01(LIMITED);MICRO-G(10 ⁻⁴ G)	н
 THERMAL DISSIPATION 	MAX UP TO TBD BTU OR TBD kWhr PER ATTACHED S/C	м
• ORBIT ALT. MAINTENANCE	TMS/OTV REQD. TO MAINTAIN S/C AT HIGHER ALT, VARIED INCLINATION	м
• P/L PWR SOURCE RECHARGE	AVAIL AT STA SERVICE UMBIL. I/F; UP TO 2 kWhr	M-
LIQUID/PRESS. SOURCE	TANKAGE UP TO 60K LBS INITIAL; NO OF TANKS (UP TO 4)-CRYO/STORABLE	н
 LIQUID/PRESS. XFER SYS. 	UMBIL/LINES; PRESSURANT; MULTI-FLOW RATES; SAFETY; MAINT. ACCESS	L+
 BERTHING/DOCKING PORT(S) 	MULTIPLE (4 to 8);FULL ACCESS;I/F WITH UMBILICALS;STD SIZING	M+
 MECHANICAL MTG. I/Fs 	MTG POINTS FOR WK STA, RACKS, EVA AIDS, POSITIONABLE PLATFORMS	M-
● CABLING I/Fs & RUNS	AVAIL AT DOCK.PORTS,PLATFMS,RACKS, HANGARS, SIG/PWR/COMM	L
 SOLAR SHADING 	DEPLOY/RETRACT SHADES;RESPOSITIONABLE;UP TO 30' x 50'	L
• LOGISTICS ACCESS/STOWAGE	AVAIL AT WORK SITE; XPORTABLE VIA RMS/CRANE; PROTECTION; IV/EV	L+
 SPARES ACCESS/STOWAGE 	PROTECTION;TRANSPORTABILITY;RESTRAINED;RMS/CRANE 1/F;IV/EV	L+
• SIGNAL/POWER I/Fs	AVAIL AT WORK SITE; UNVAL I/F; SERVICE BOX; IV/EV	L

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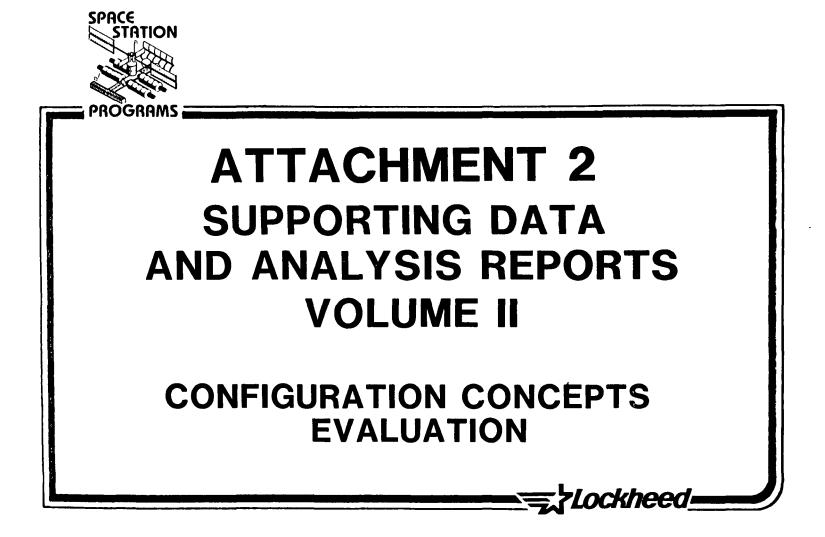
VULNERABILITY/HAZARDS

AREAS	INFLUENCES	RATING (HML)
• MICRO-METEORITE	ADDED 'SHIELDING'-DOUBLE BUMPER \sim 0.02 & 0.01 AL (EXAMPLE)	L+
• SOLAR FLARE	AVER.LESS THAN 20% OF PRIMARY RAD DOSE;MAX FLARE(1956) REQUIRES 500 G/CM ²	M~
• DEBRIS	SCANING RADAR; BUMPER PROTECTION; MULTI-PURPOSE SCAVAGING VEH.	M-
• DOCKING OVERLOAD	MAX IMPACT \sim 0.2 FT/SEC;HABITAT 'CLOSE-OUT';ADDED DOCK SYS. SAFETY FACTOR	M-
COLLISION	CRIT.OF DOCK PORT LOCATION; EMERG.CREW RETREAT; S/C-SHUTTLE OPS APPROACH CONSTR.	M+
• PRESSURE LOSS	EMER.CREW RETREAT;~0.90 NO PUNCTURE PROB.;EMERGENCY RESCUE REQT.	M+
• REMOTE HANDLINC DAMAGE	RMS/CRANE MAX REACH(50'-100'); ORBITER RMS(50'); TELEOP WITH ARMS \sim 10'	M~ .
• PLUME IMPINGEMENT	ORBITER $\sim 10^{-2}$ TO 10^{-6} DIRECT PRCS PRESSURE;EJECTA ENVELOPE ORB/OTV/TMS	M+
• SUN SHADOWING	DOCKING PORT(S) LOCATION; RADIATOR POSITION; RESULT IN S.A. SHADOW	H
• POWER LOSS	SAFETY CRITICAL;BACK-UP SYSTEM;POSSIBLE CREW RESCUE/EARTH RETURN	M+
• THERMAL IMBALANCE	THERMAL OVERLOAD = REDUCED FUNCTIONS (SUPPORT); ADDED EQUIP/RADIATORS	м
CONTAMINATION	DOCKING PORT(S) LOCATION; APPROACH / DEPART ENVELOPES; PLUME EJECTA	M+
RADIATION	LEO (QUARTERLY): BONE MARROW 5CM DEPTH - 35REM;SKIN 0.1 MM DEPTH = 105 REM; LENS 3MM DEPTH = 52 REM; TESTES 3CM DEPTH = 18 REM. 60° ORBIT \sim 20 TO 23 REM/24 HRS;90° MORE SEVERE	
	SHIELDING RANGE: $28\frac{1}{2}^\circ \sim 0.1 \text{ G/CM}^2 \approx 60^\circ \sim 0.3 \text{ G/CM}^2$	м



ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY

AREAS	INFLUENCES	HML
• HARDWARE-ADDITIONS	VARIOUS: TETHERS;COUNTER WTS;HUBS;SPOKES;BOOMS;ATT.CONTROL	M+
• CONFIGURATION	LOCATION: DOCKING PARTS;SA'S;RADIATORS;ACS;TETHERS;HANGARS; TRACKS RMS/CRANE;PIERS/BEAMS;ANTENNAS/DISHES;TUNNELS;HAB/LABS	н
• LAYOUT	APPROACHES: TETHER,RING/SPOKE;RADIAL-HUB;DUMBELL; ROTATING TANGENTIAL	H+
• ARRANGEMENT	'ALIGNMENT' OF HABITATS/LABS/TUNNELS/HUBS;INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF VESSELS	М+
• SWEPT ENVELOPES	SHUTTLE-S/C APPROACH/DEPART ENVELOPES PLUMES;RMS/CRANE REACH;S.A.'s	M+
 PROPULSION & ATTITUDE CONTROL 	DYNAMICS/LOADS/MASS;PROPELLANT;THRUSTER LOCATIONS/CMGS; PLUMES	M+
• GRAVITY INFLUENCE	CONTINUOUS VS INTERMITTENT; MICRO G's 0.5 TO 1.0; EXPER NEEDS; OPS CONSTRAINTS	M+
 RADIUS ARM OR TETHER 	LENGTH: ARM \sim 200';TETHER \sim MANY MILES;TYPE OF RADIUS ROTATION	н
• DOCKING/BERTHING	ROTATION CONSTRAINT; HUB (DOCKING PORT); LIMITED PORTS; ACCESS	M+





SPACE

STATION

CONFIGURATION CONCEPTS EVALUATION

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CONFIGURATION CONCEPTS EVALUATION

The facing page presents the results of evaluation of 11 of the 32 space station configuration developed in this study. Results for the evaluation of the other 21 configurations are given in Attachment 2 to this report.

Each of the 32 concept configurations were subjected to a KTA evaluation to determine overall practicality, mission suitability, and utility. The evaluation criteria used was as follows:

- 1. Orbiter Considerations
 - No. of Orbiter launches
 - Config. fits cargo bay vol.
 - Adaptable to Orbiter support
- 2. Feasibility

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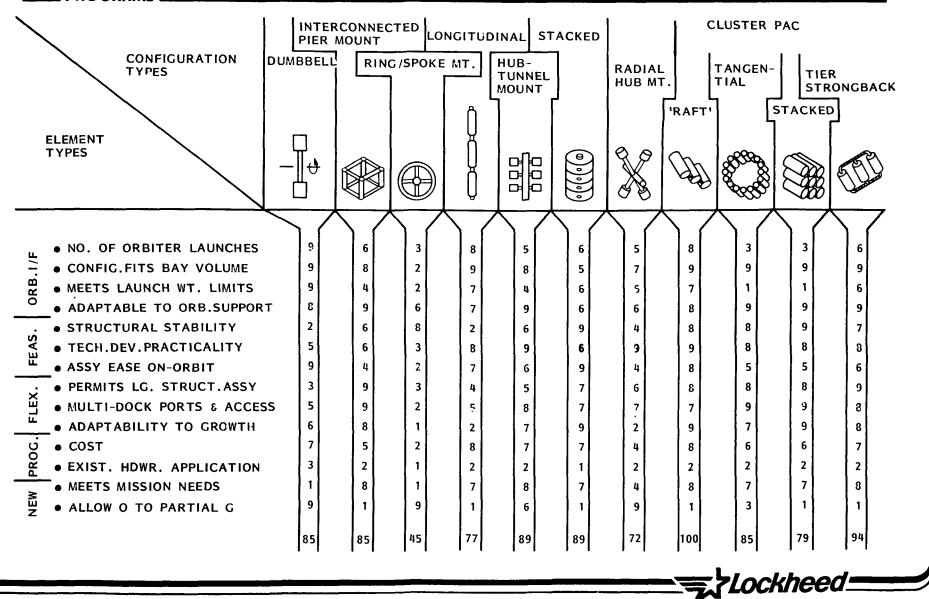
- Structural stability
- Technical dev. practicality
- Ease of on-orbit assembly

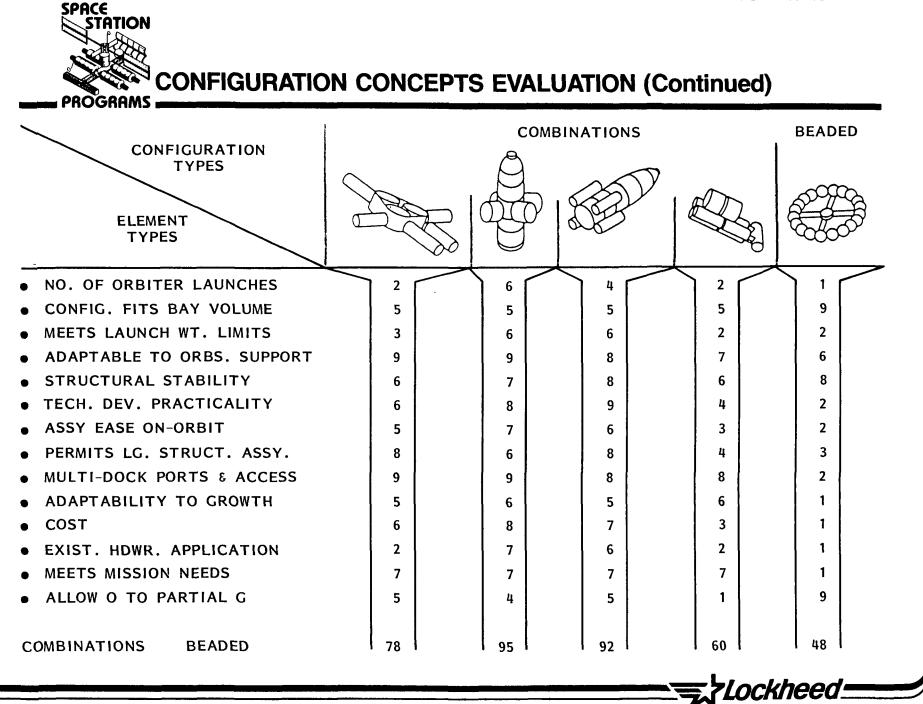
- 3. Flexibility
 - Permits large struct. assy.
 - Multiple docking ports & access
 - Adapatability to growth
 - Permits artificial g
 - Meets mission/operations needs
- 4. Programmatics
 - Permits existing hdwr. application
 - Cost sensitive & cost practical
- 5. Performance Capability
 - Meets mission needs
 - Allow 0 to partial g

Each concept was individually rated one against the other based on the above criteria. Scores were then summed for each configuration concept and the concepts rank ordered. Results of this evaluation are presented in the Architectural Concept Configuration Evaluation Summary chart following these charts.

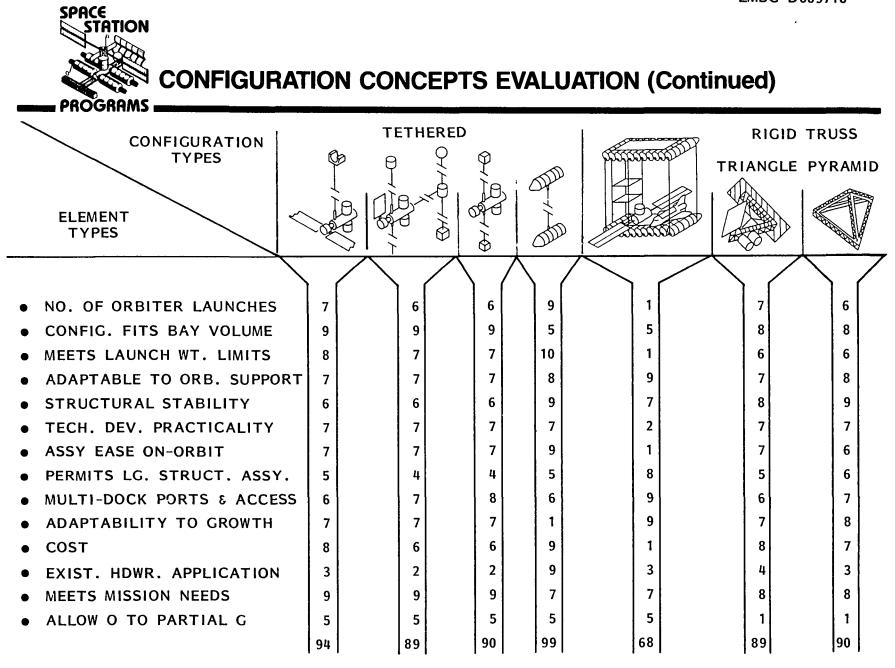


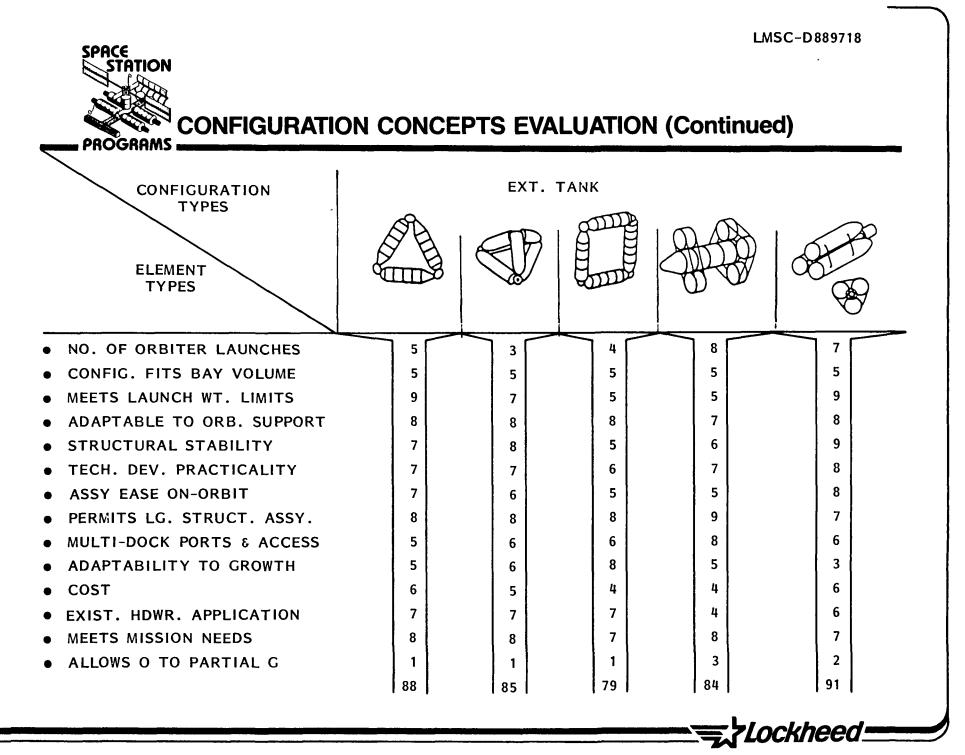
CONFIGURATION CONCEPTS EVALUATION

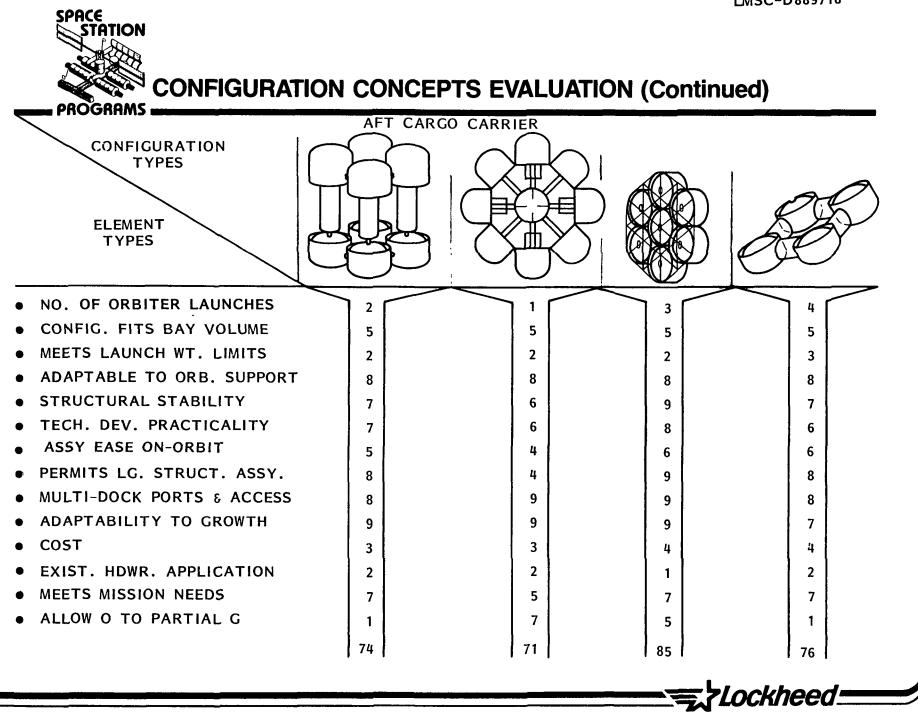




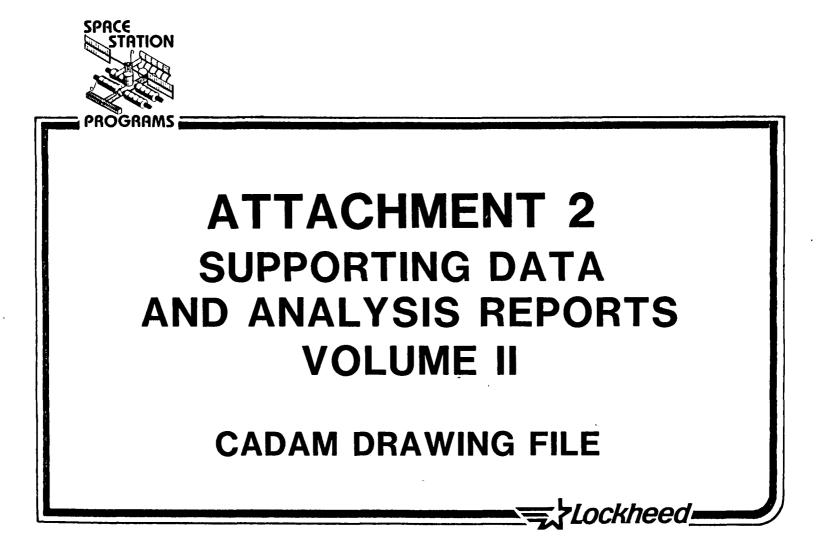
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CADAM DATA FILE ATTACHMENT 2 VOLUME 2

This appendix includes some selected layouts and sketches developed during the SSNAAO study on Lockheed computer graphics system, Cadam.

The various concepts have been grouped roughly into functional categories in this order.

Formal data sheets Overall station concepts, including tethered Support and handling equipment Experiment carriers and free flyers Earth transportation Space station users Astronauts, shirtsleeve and suited OTVs and cryogenic tankage Modular elements Rescue vehicles Stored payloads, in the orbiter External tank concepts

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LMSC 24356 Attacht 2, Vôl 2 April 1983



SPACE STATION

NEEDS, ATTRIBUTES & ARCHITECTURAL

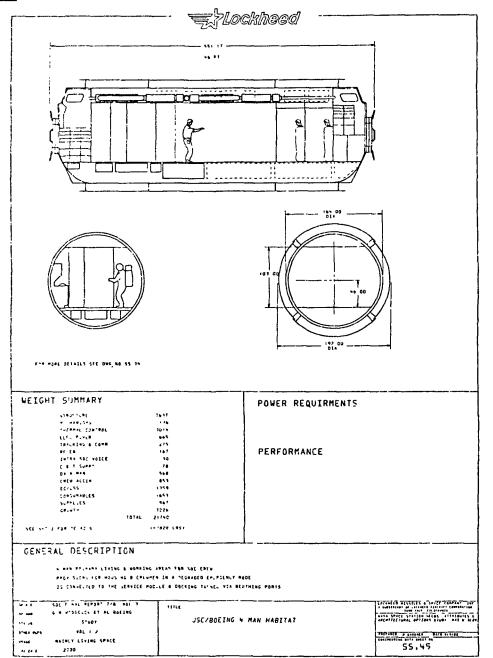
OPTIONS

CADAM DWG FILE OF

SYSTEMS & ELEMENTS



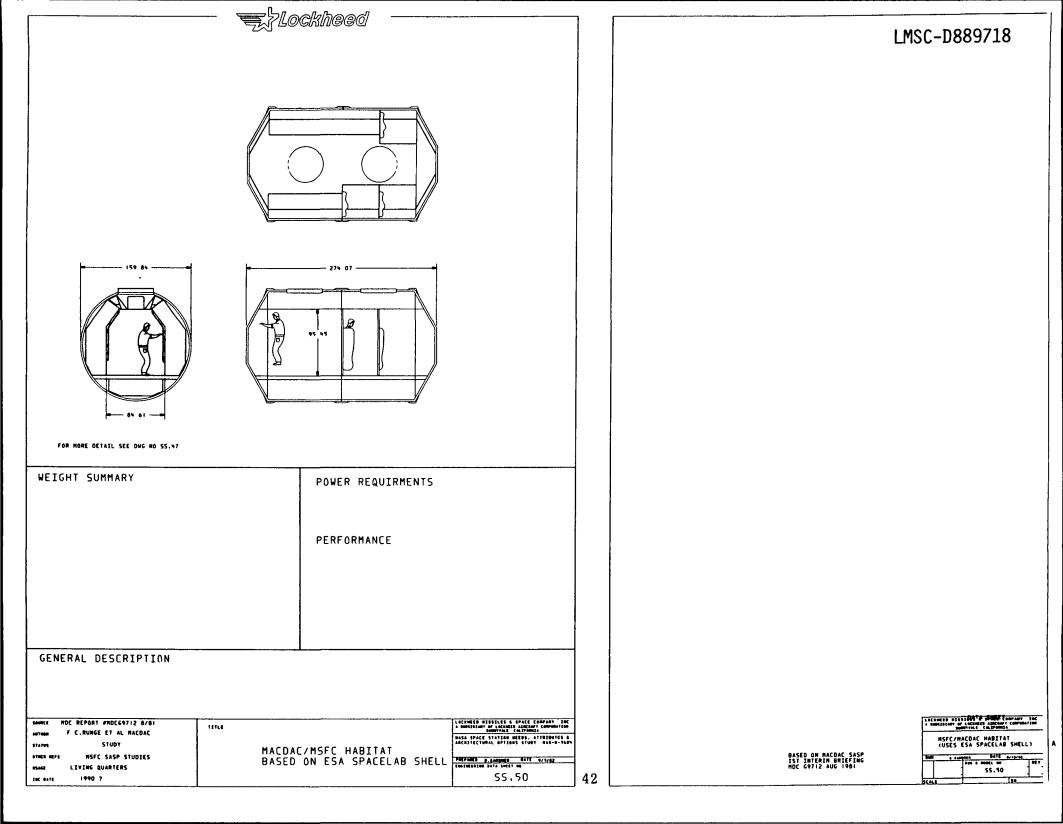
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2			CEILING LINEN (LIKE AINLINEN)	100	
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			PT=SONAL STOWAGE	*0	
			FOLD. NG COCAS	16	
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			WASTE WATER STORAGE		
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TRACKING & COMMAND		275	ELSTHES WASHER	•1	
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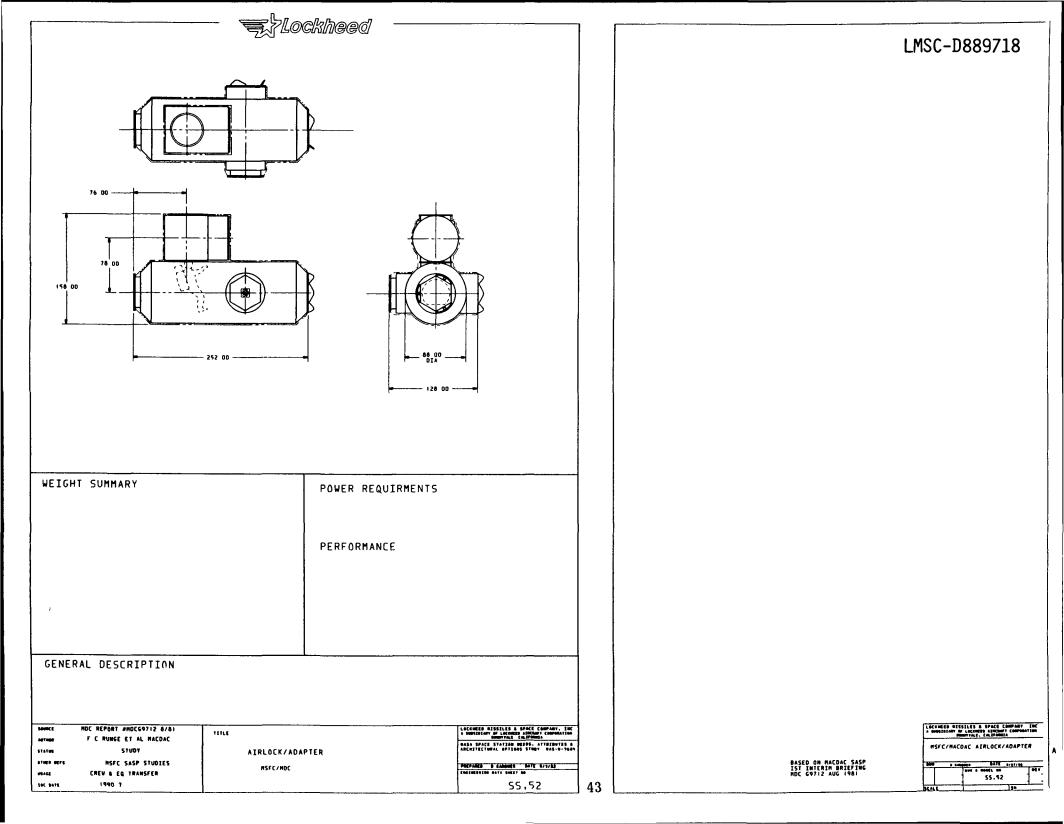


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	ockheed	LMSC-D889718	
FOR TYPICAL APPLICATIONS SEE DWG # 55.41 & 55.42 WEIGHT SUMMARY KG	POWER REQUIRMENTS		
FRAME STRUCTURE 383 Cross Bean Mounting 68			
ROTORS 51 Arm 275 Gears a Rotor 475 Comtrols/ Pun distr 104 Total 1961 (2996 LBS)	PERFORMANCE JOINT MOTIONS SMOULDER YAW +180* -180* SMOULDER PITCH +60* - 90* ELBOW PITCH +10* - 95* WRIST PITCH +130* -130* WRIST ROLL +180* -180*		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION PROVIDES A WIDE RANGE OF ADJUSTABLE WORK STATIONS BOTH IMBOARD & OUTBOARD OF THE ORBITER CAREG BAY CONTROL IS FROM A PAMEL IN THE NOF AFT FLT DECK ALSO USED IN OCKTING & DERMING OPERATIONS BERTHING.NOBILITY.TILT TABLE & EVA WORKPLACE MODULI	ES CAN BE ATTACHED		
PROVIDES A WIDE RANGE OF ADJUSTABLE WORK STATIONS BOTH INBOARD & OUTBOARD OFTHE ORBITER CAREG BAY CONTROL IS FROM A PAMEL IN THE MOT AFT FLT DECK ALSO USED IN OOCKING & BERTHING OPENATIONS BERTHING NOGILITY, TILT TABLE & EVA WORKPLACE HOOULI CONNECT SS WORKSHOP JSC 0/02 WOTHON C J GOODWIN GRUNNAN STATUS POST PHASE I HANDLING B	ES CAN BE ATTACHED LUCCHELD ATTACHED LUCCHELD ATTACHED A SUBTRIAT OF ACCOUNTS A SPACE COMPANY T A SUBTRIAT OF ACCOUNTS ACCOUNTS A SPACE COMPANY T A SUBTRIAT ATTACHE ACCOUNTS ACCO		,

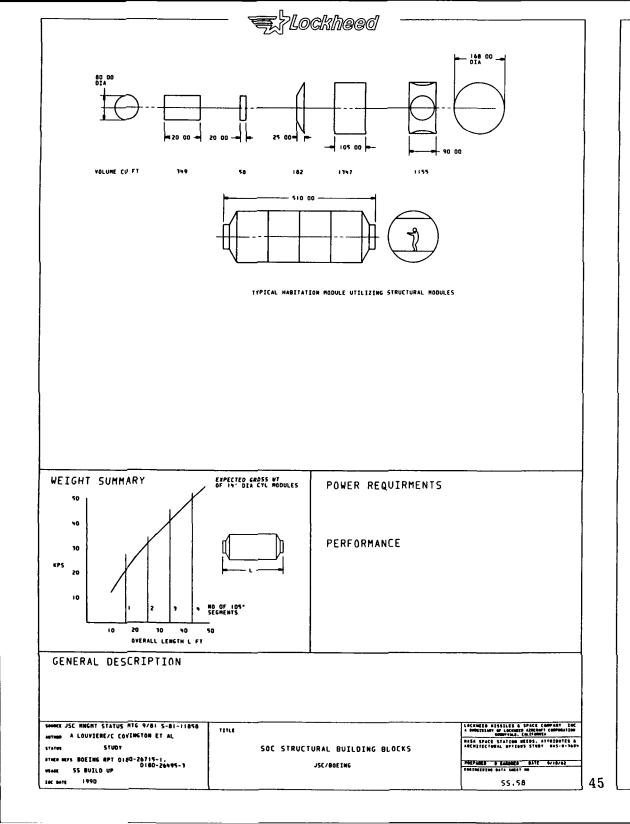
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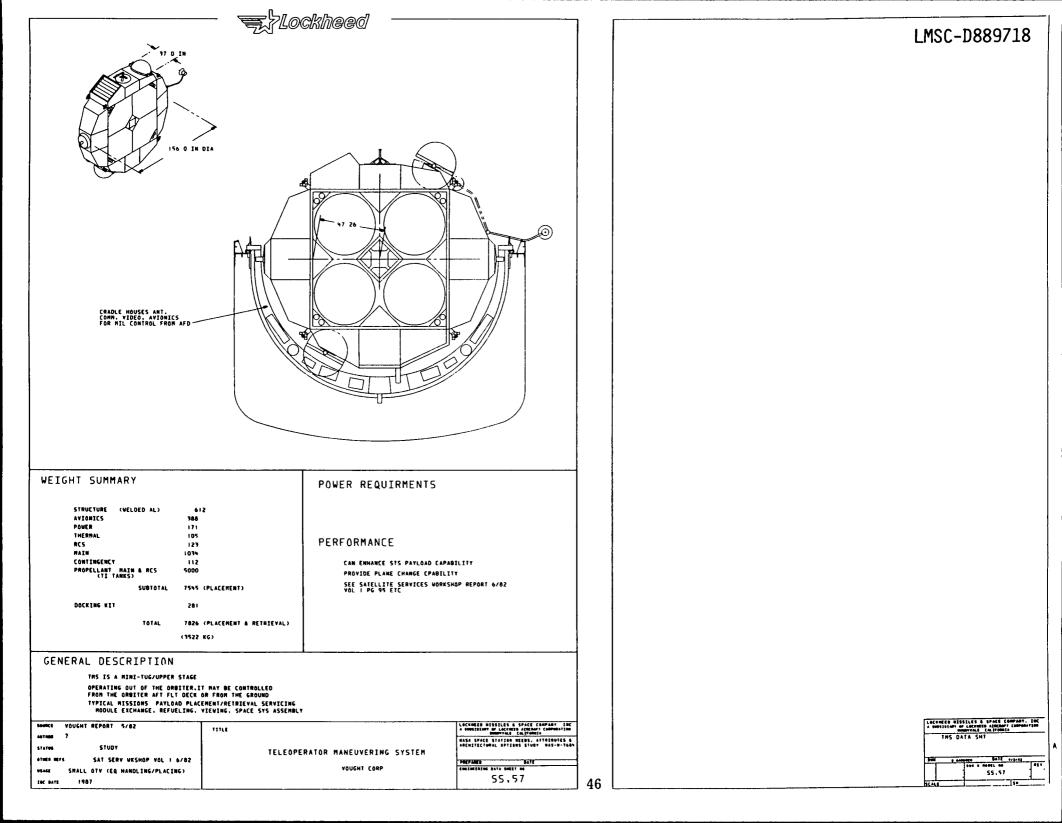


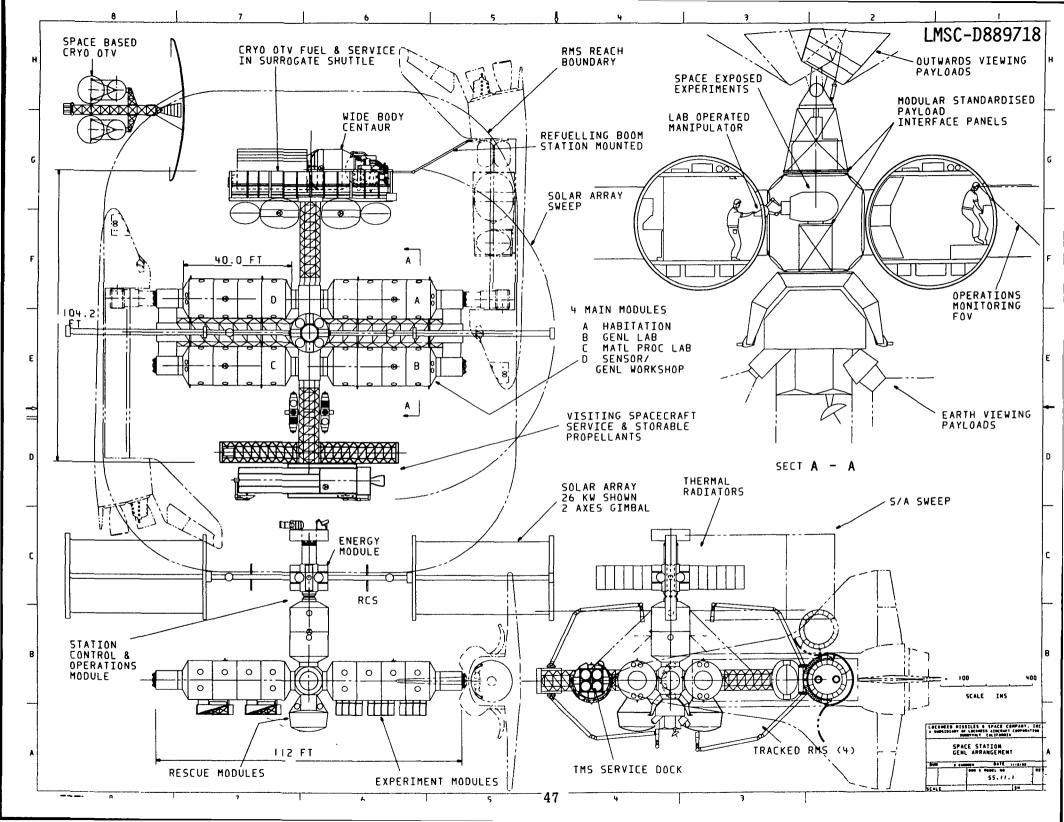


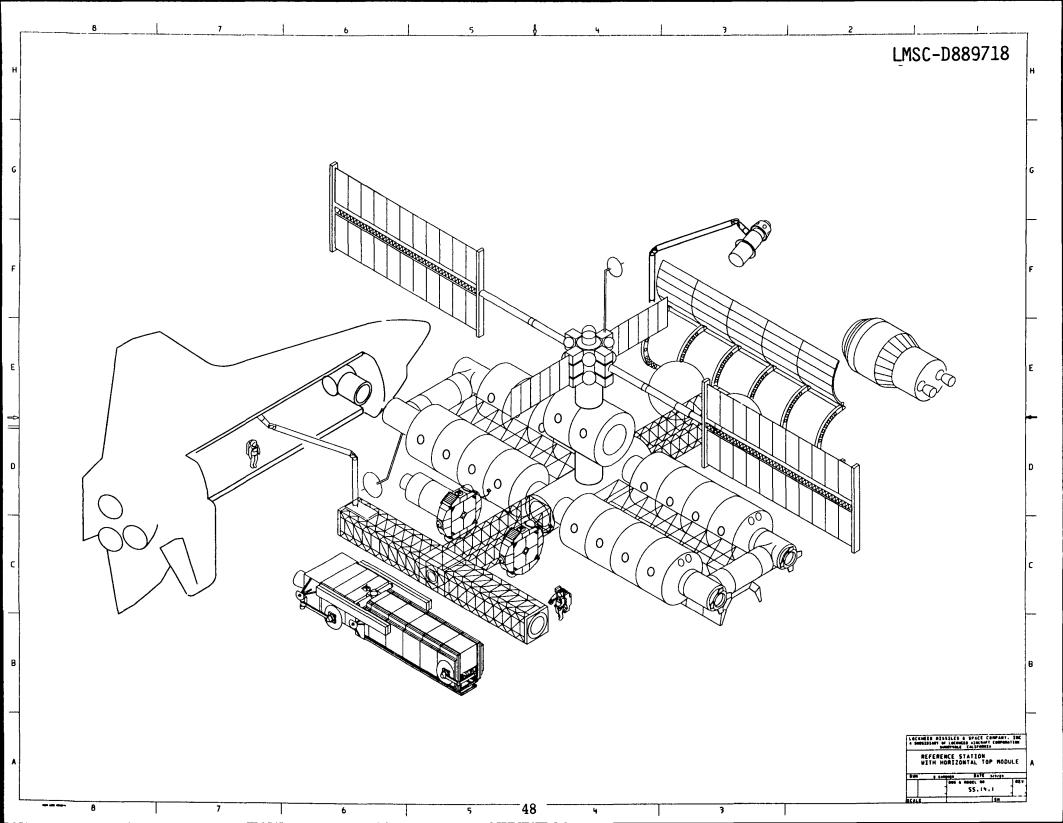
				LMSC-D889718
WEIGHT SUMMARY	POWER REQUIRMENTS			
	PERFORMANCE			
GENERAL DESCRIPTION				
DOOR & RADIATOR OPEN THRU 175 5" NA Door Secured at 175 75" Radiator Opens Upward 36 do2" nat Door Franes Art 5 deep Radiat Gap Between Radiator & Frane IS 0 5	ØR IS I 75 DEEP			
SOURCE RI MASTER DIMS SPEC V70-37-204	111.6	LOCENCED WISSILES & SPACE COMPANY, INC a subsidiary of lacratic alectary composition publicly of lacratic california		LeCrunge AISSLEE & BAAR SAMMUN. SHE * SHATISIAN SAMMUNT AND
\$Tatws	ORBITER PAYLOAD BAY DOOR	HASA SPACE STATION NEEDS ATTRIBUTES & ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS STUDY BAS-U-Y684		ORBITER RADIATOR GEOMETRY
OTWER DEFS USAGE	& RADIATOR GEOMETRY	PREFARED 8.600000. BATE 9/6/82 ENEINELEINE DATA DIELEI NO 55.55		Tell a survey bart brit brit a
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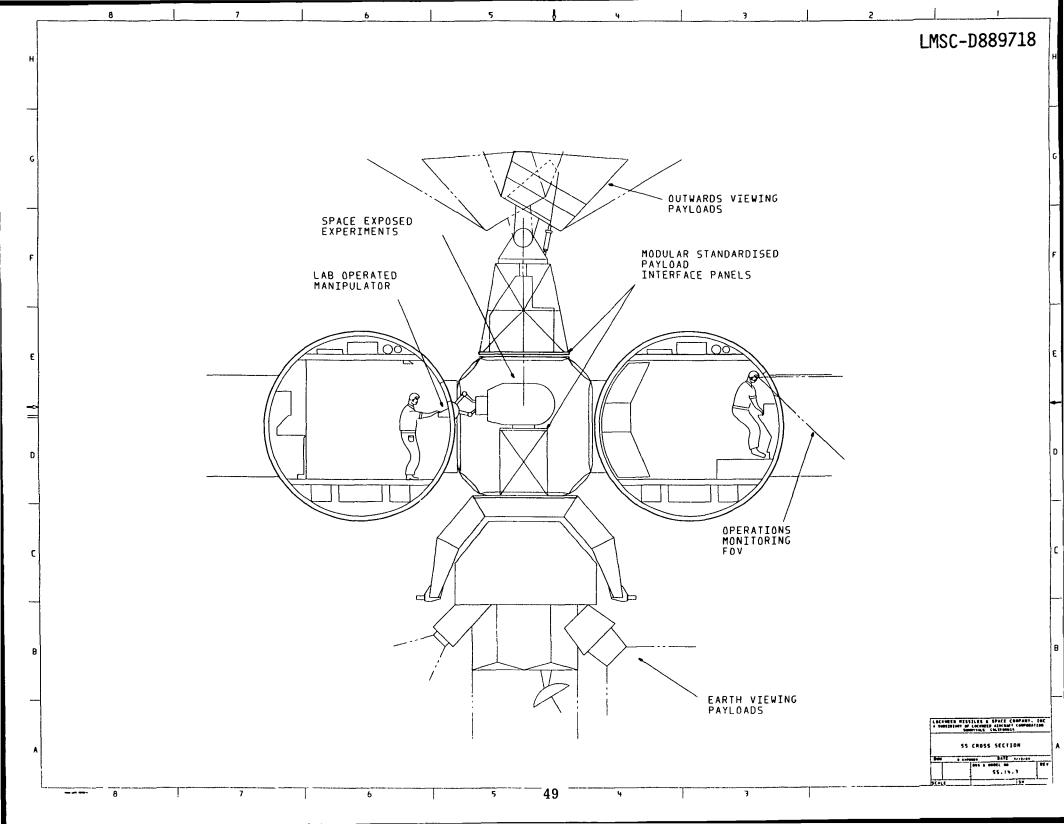


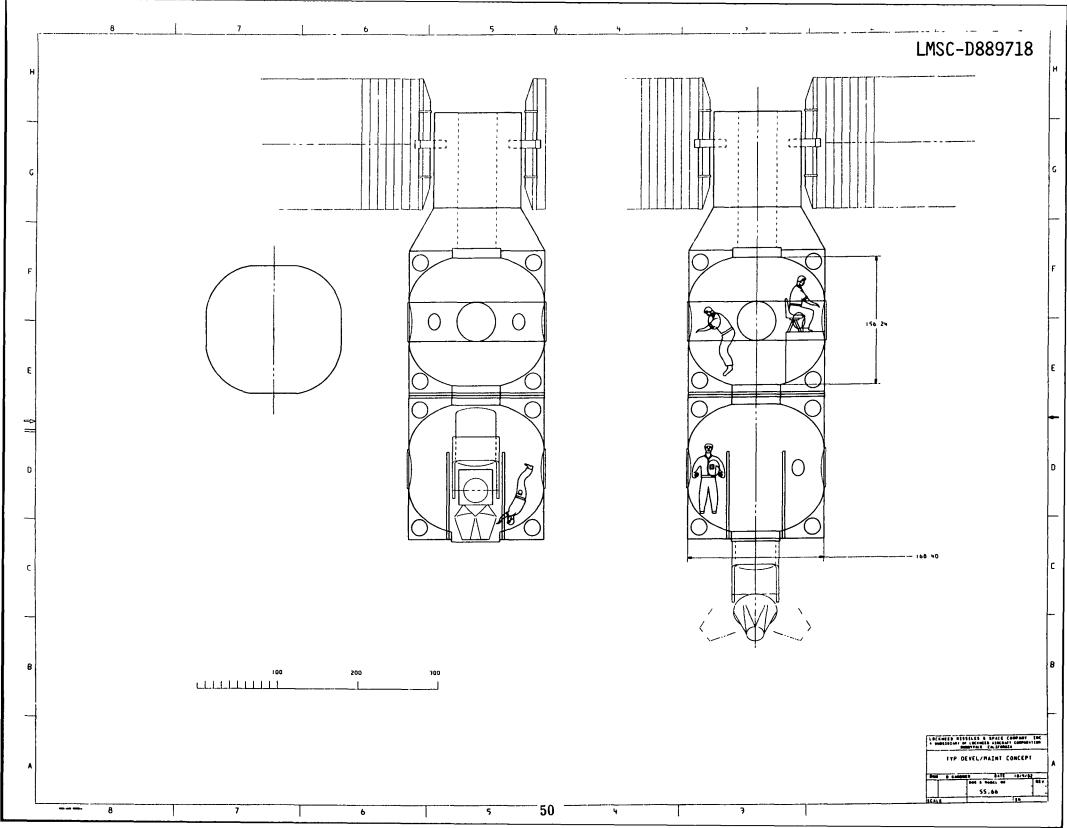
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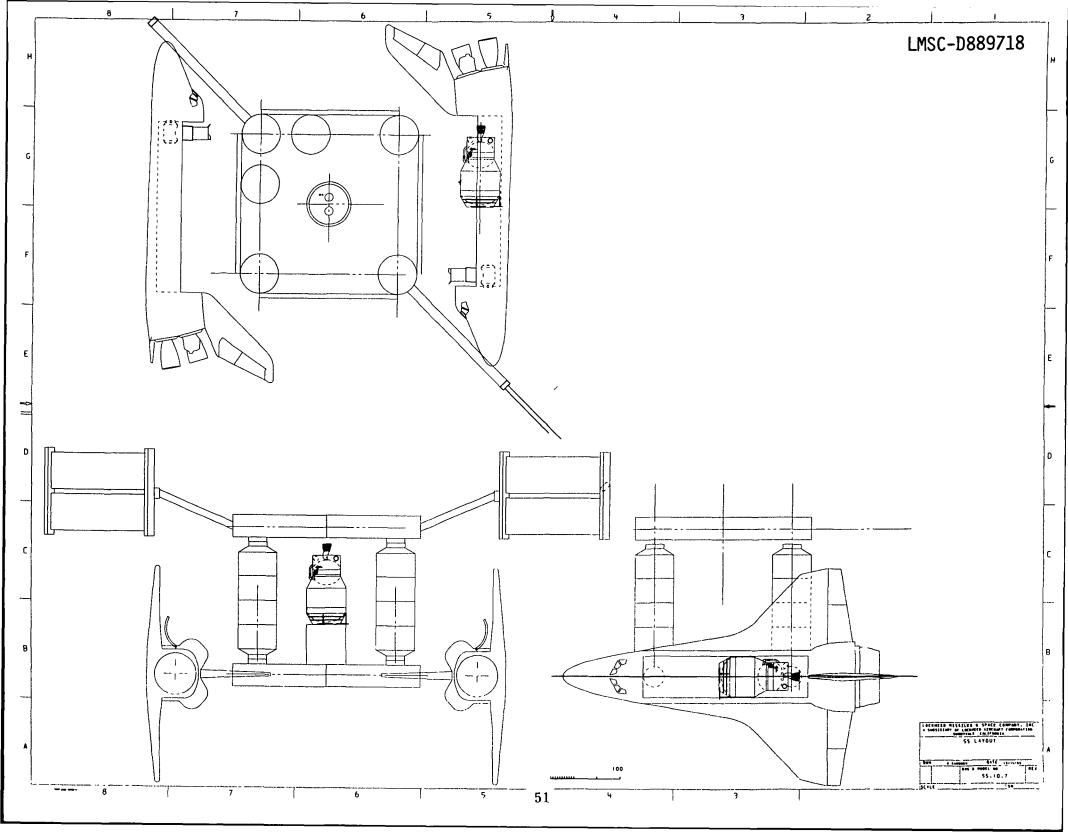


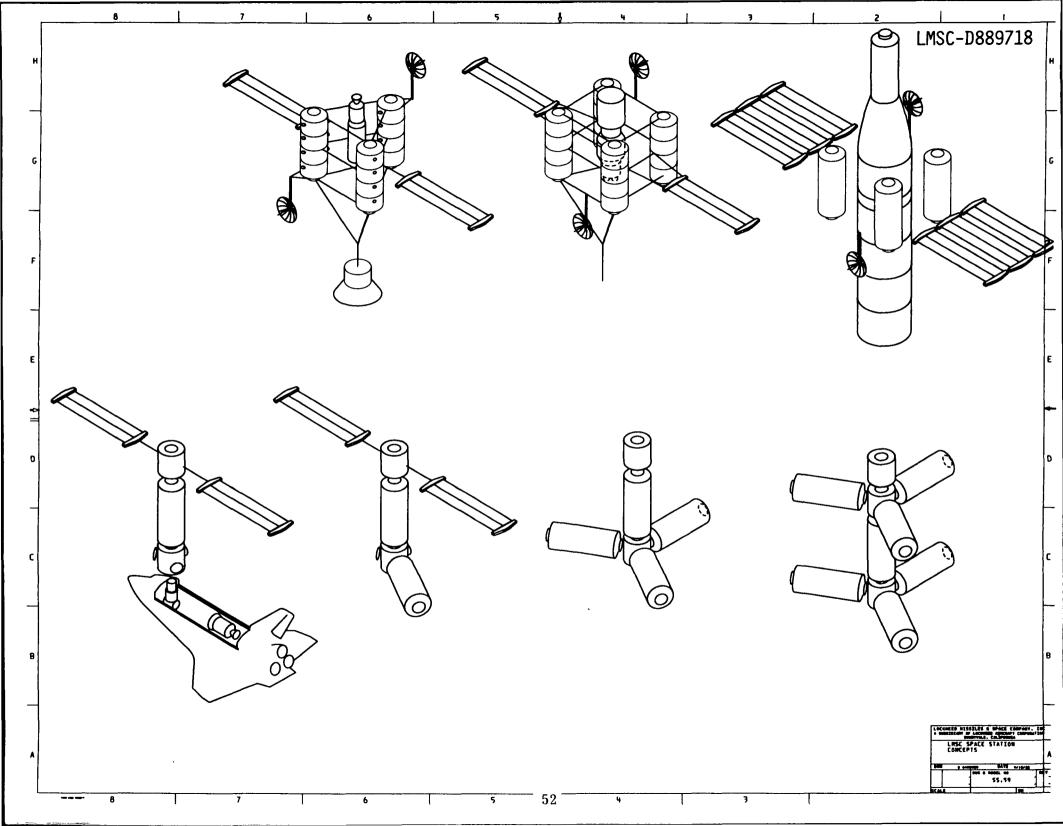


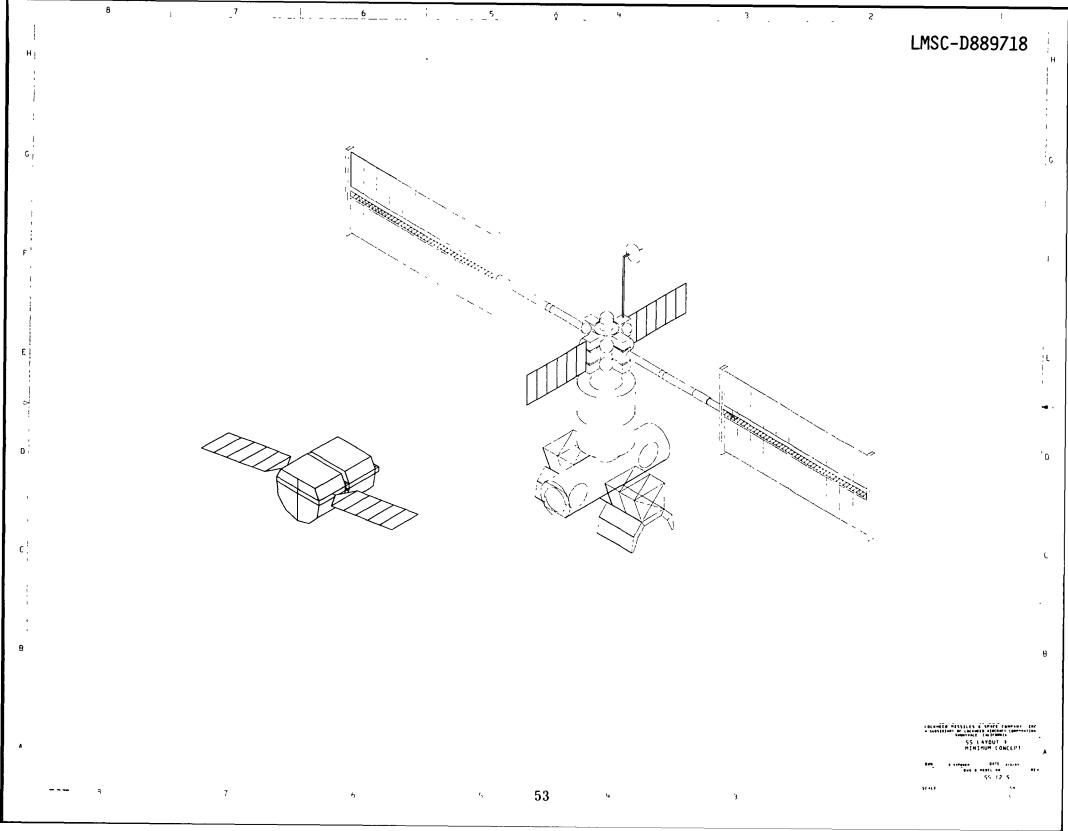


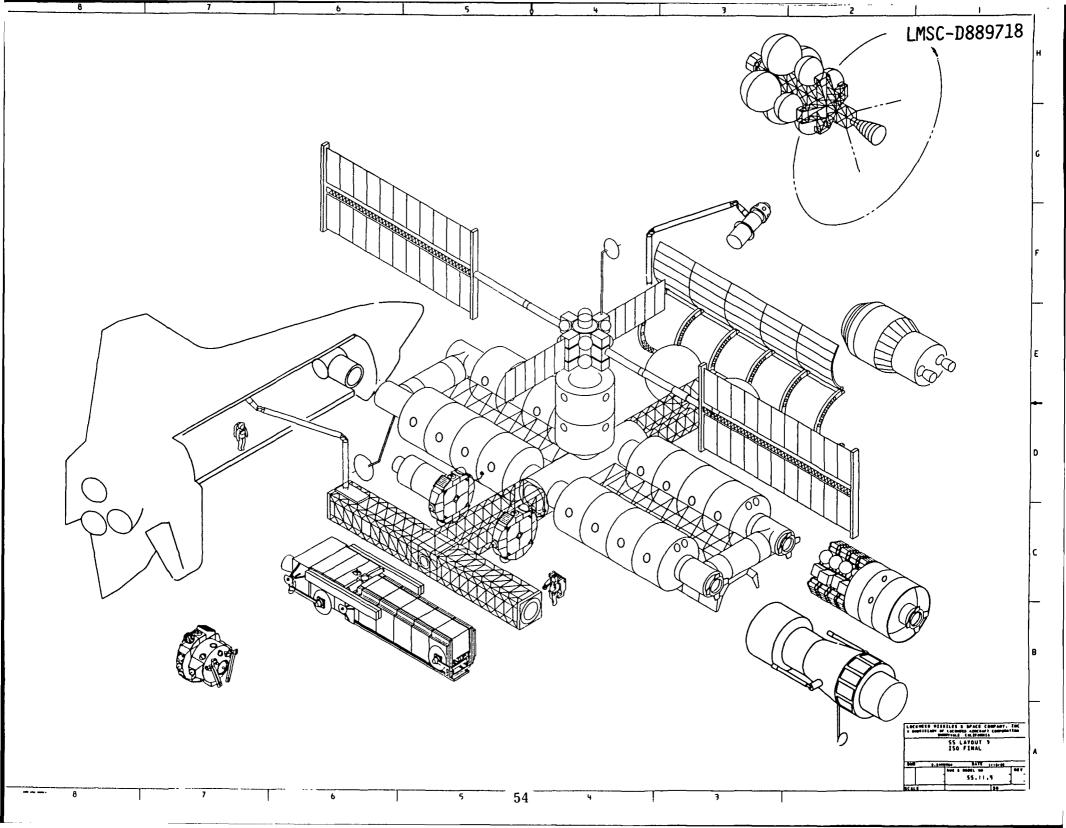


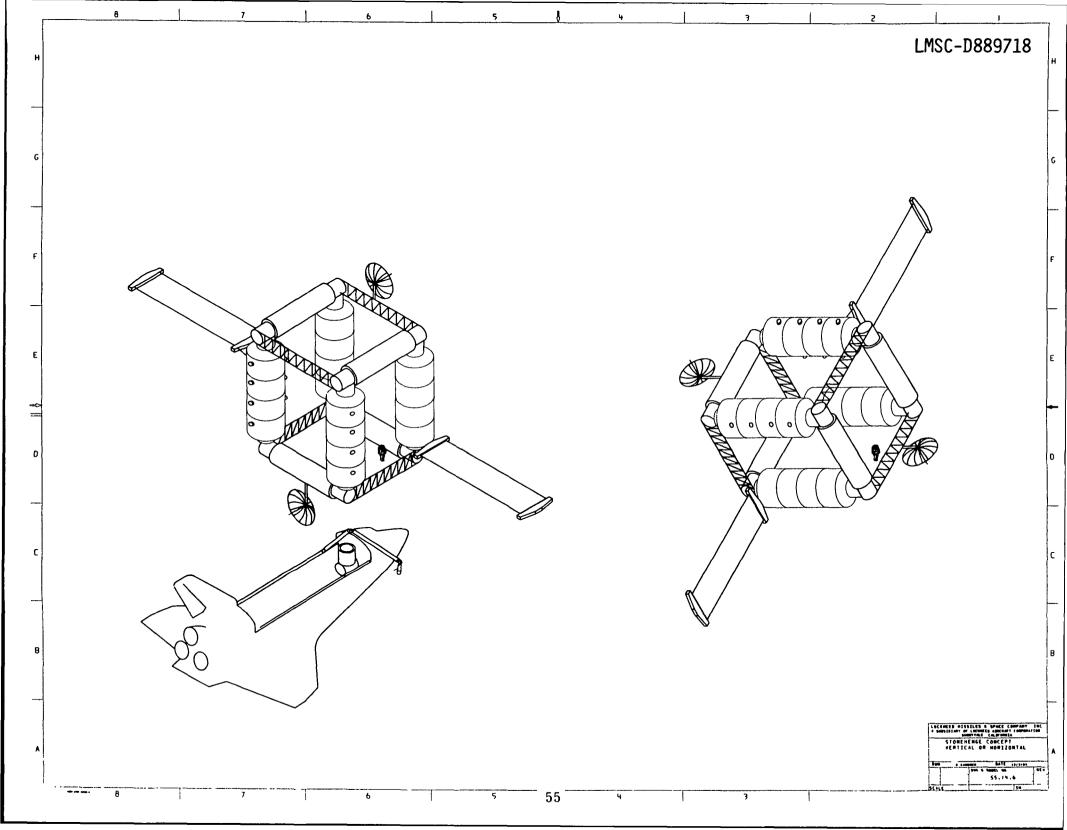


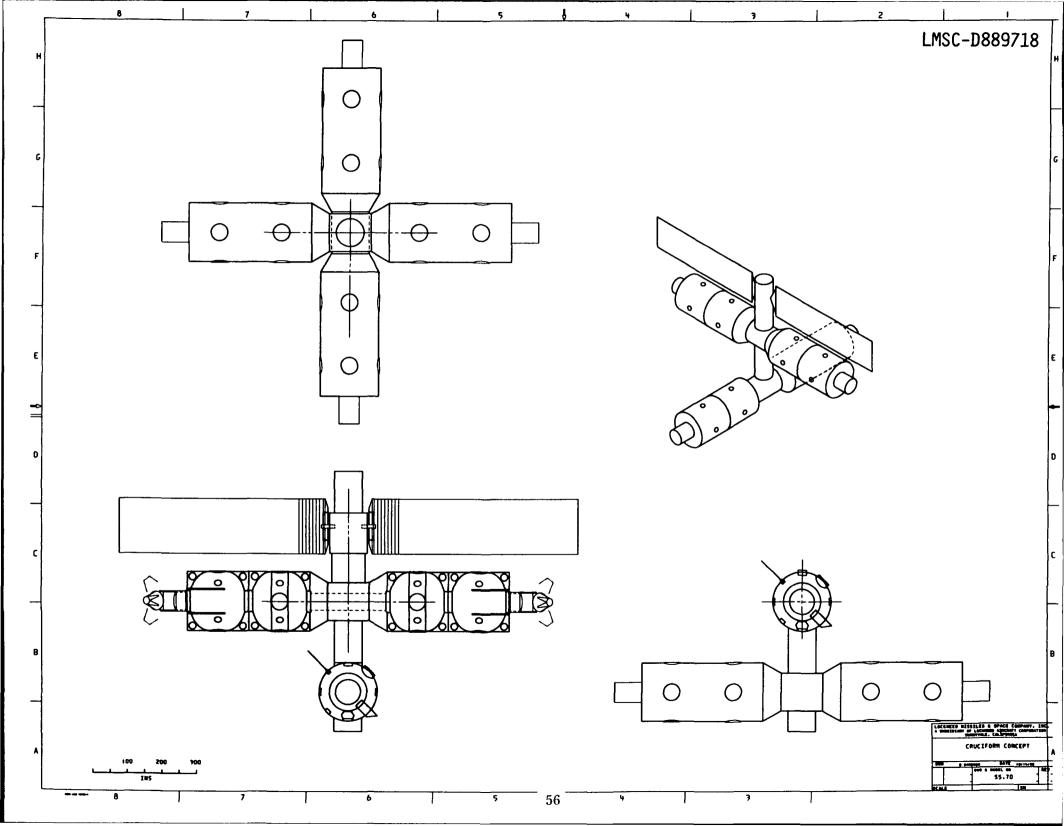


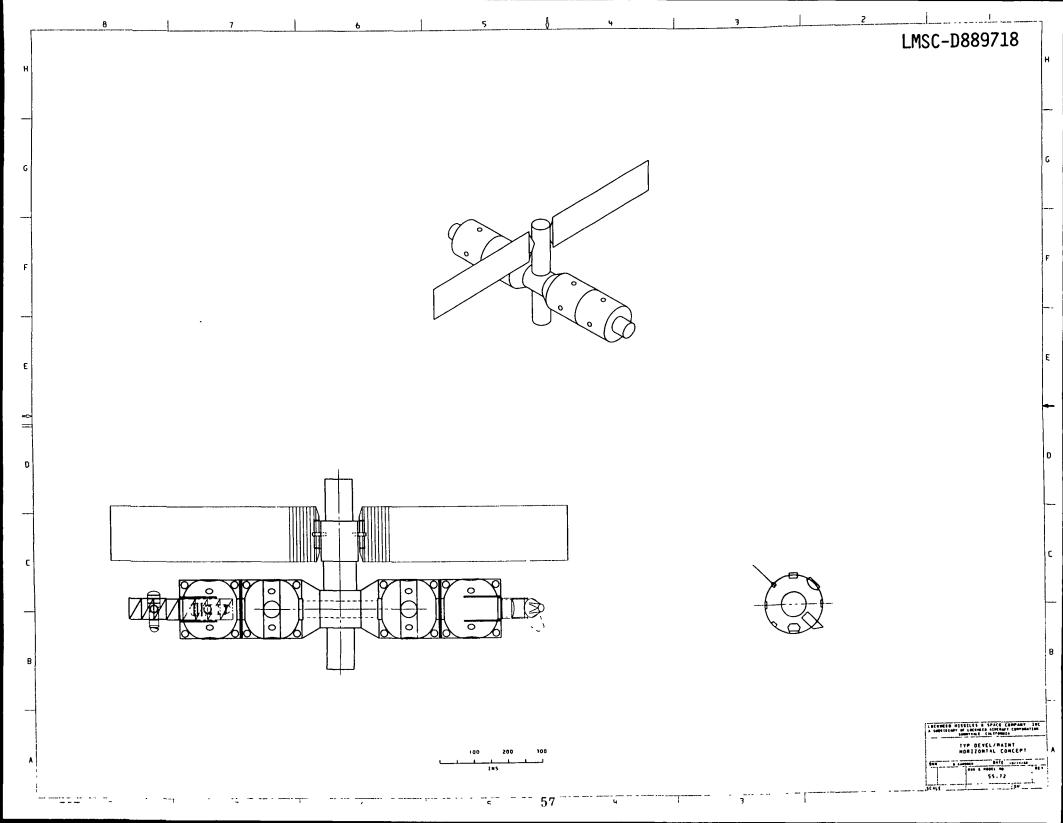


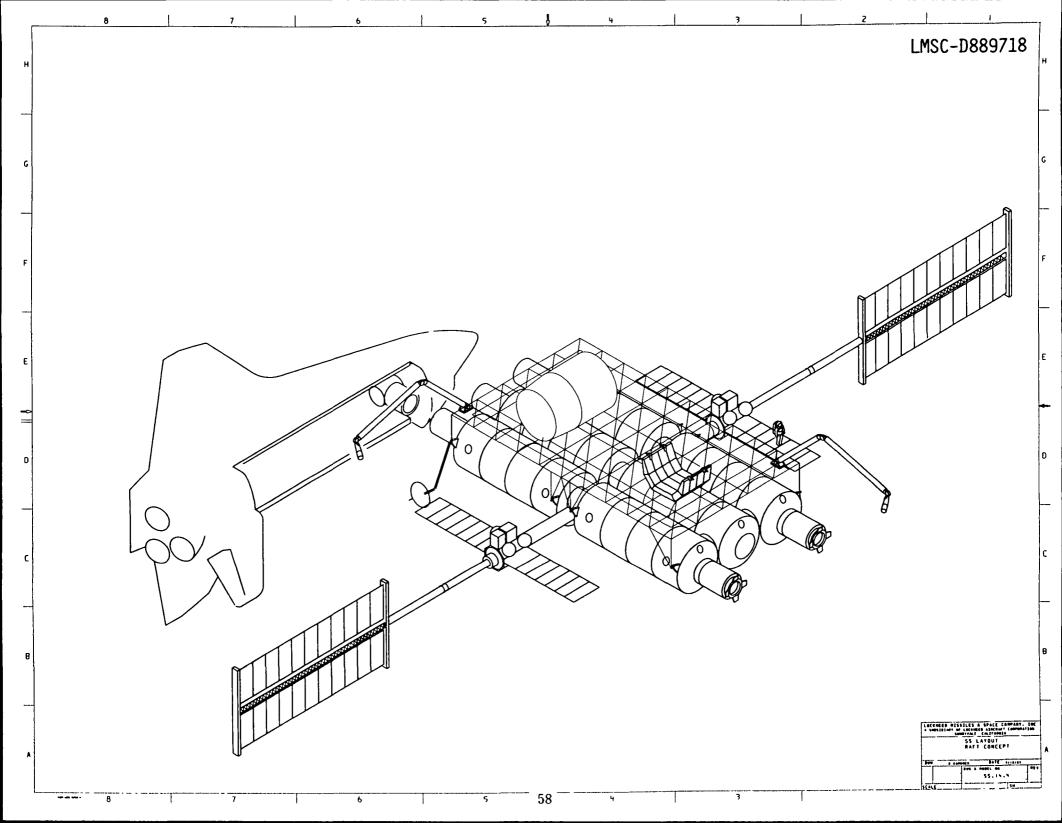


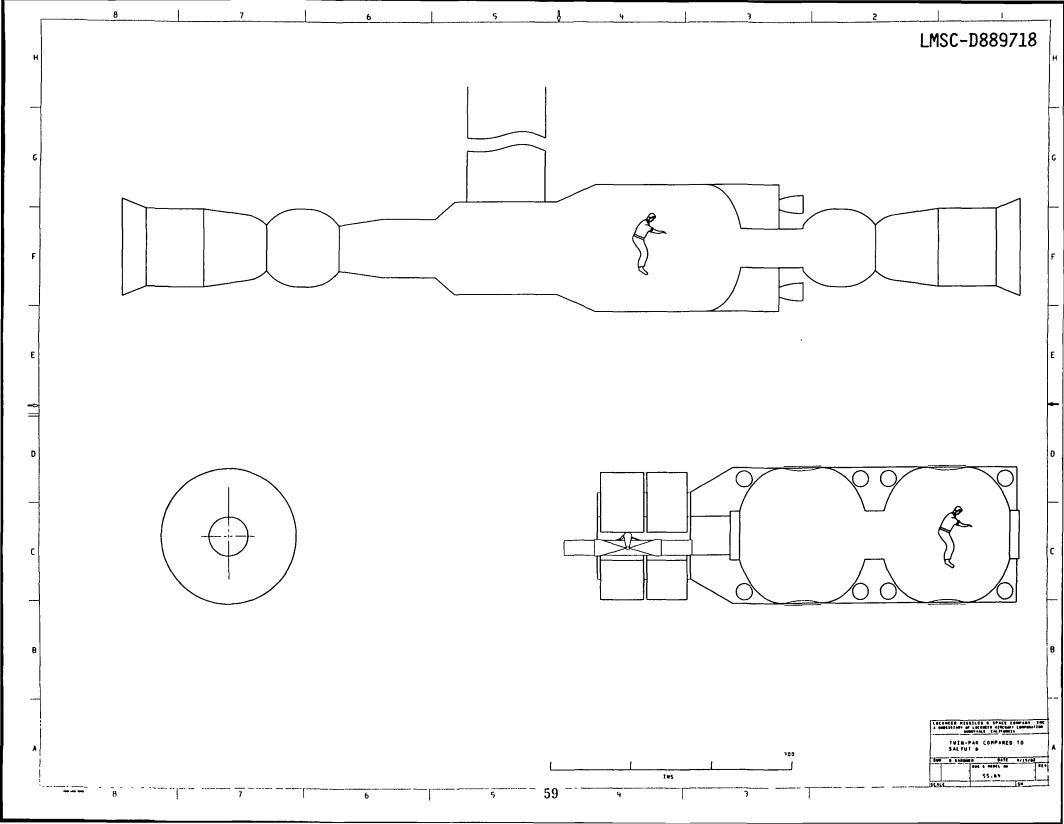


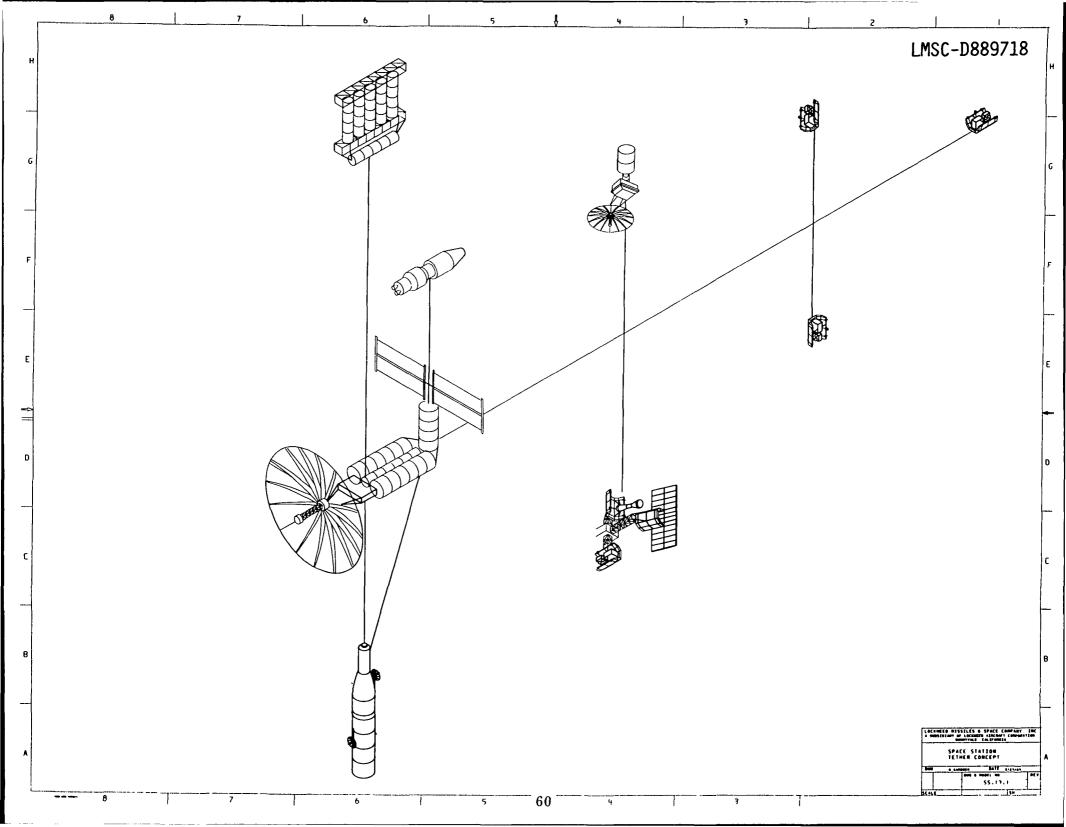


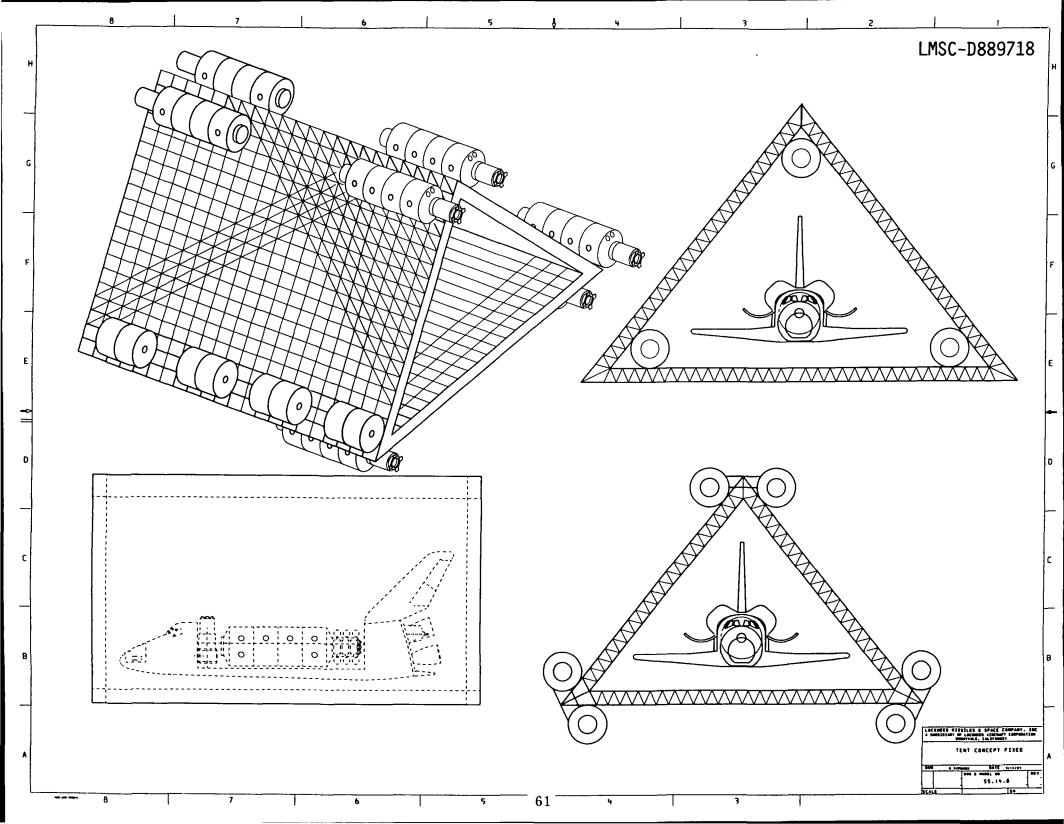


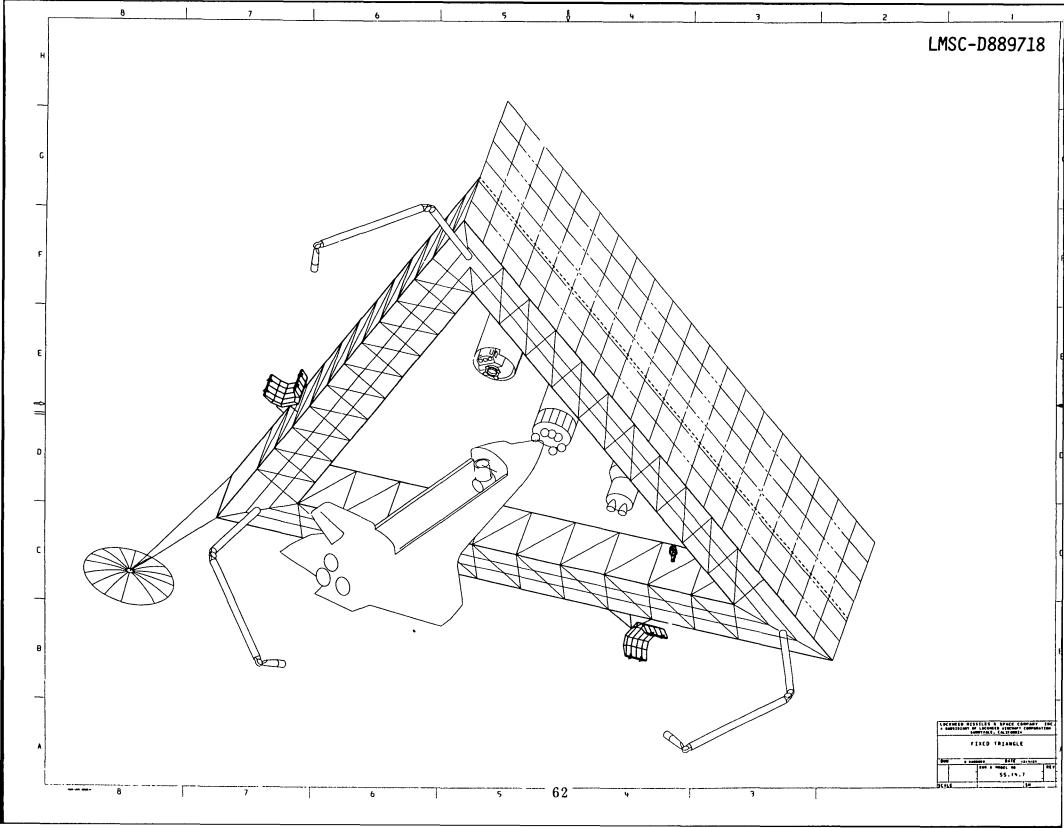


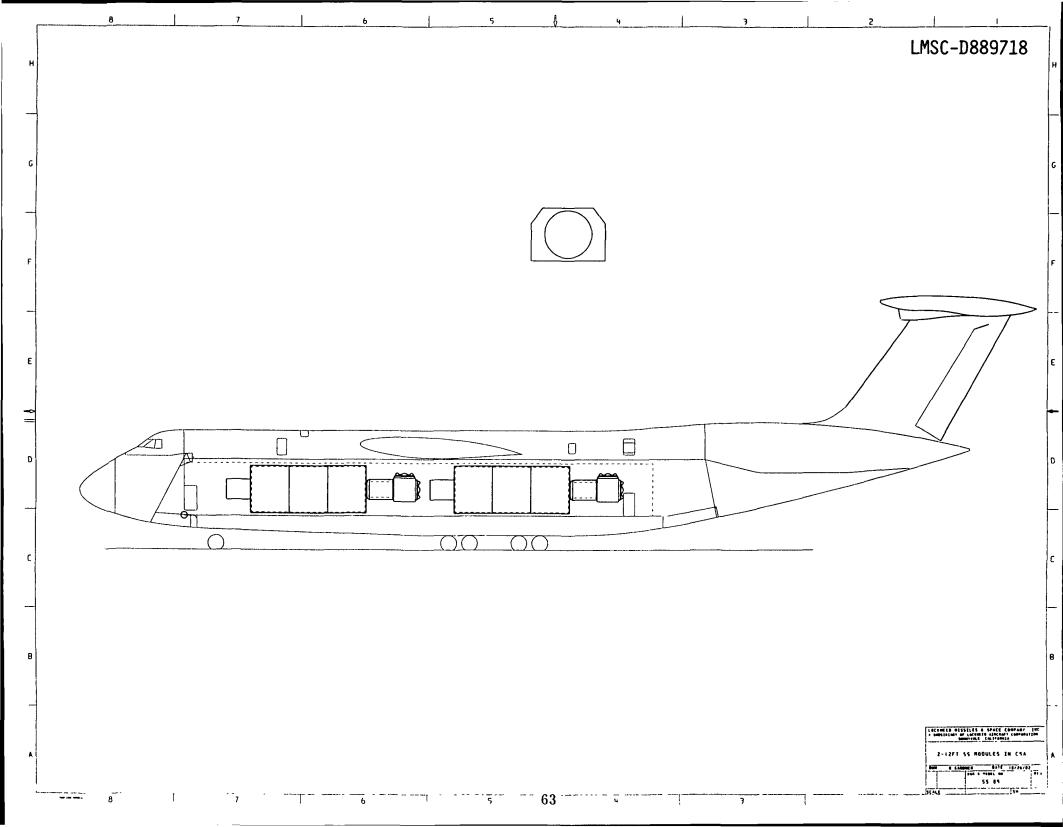


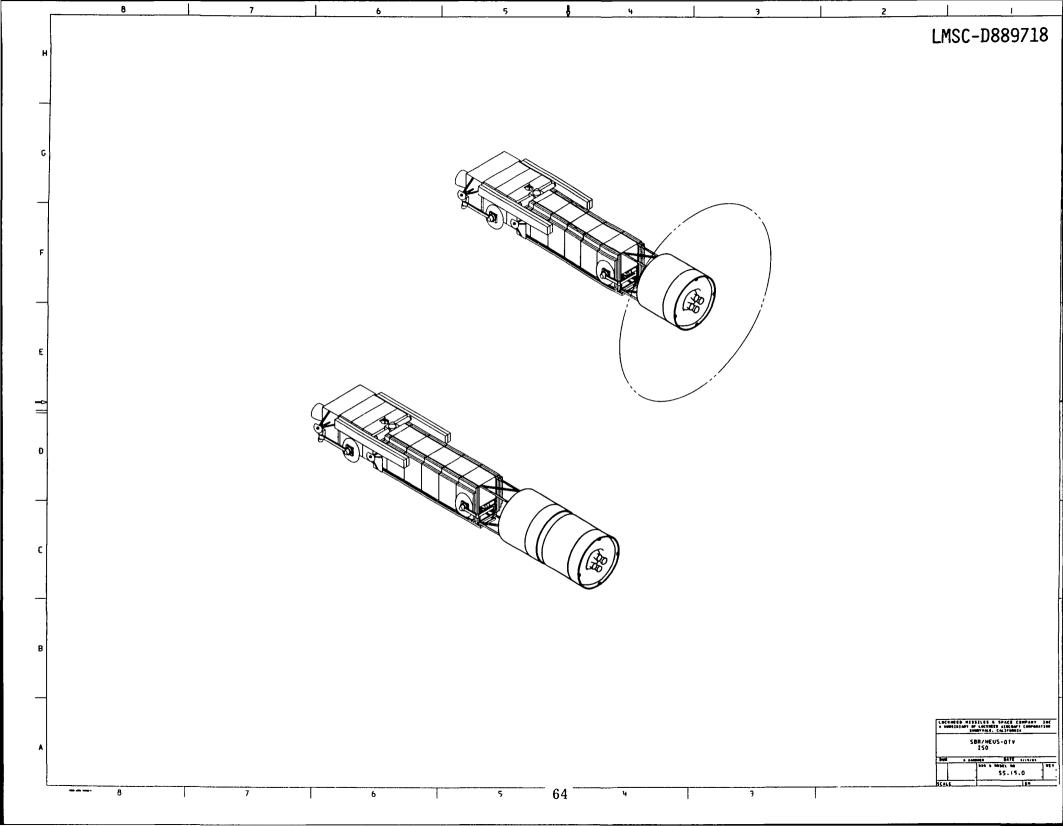


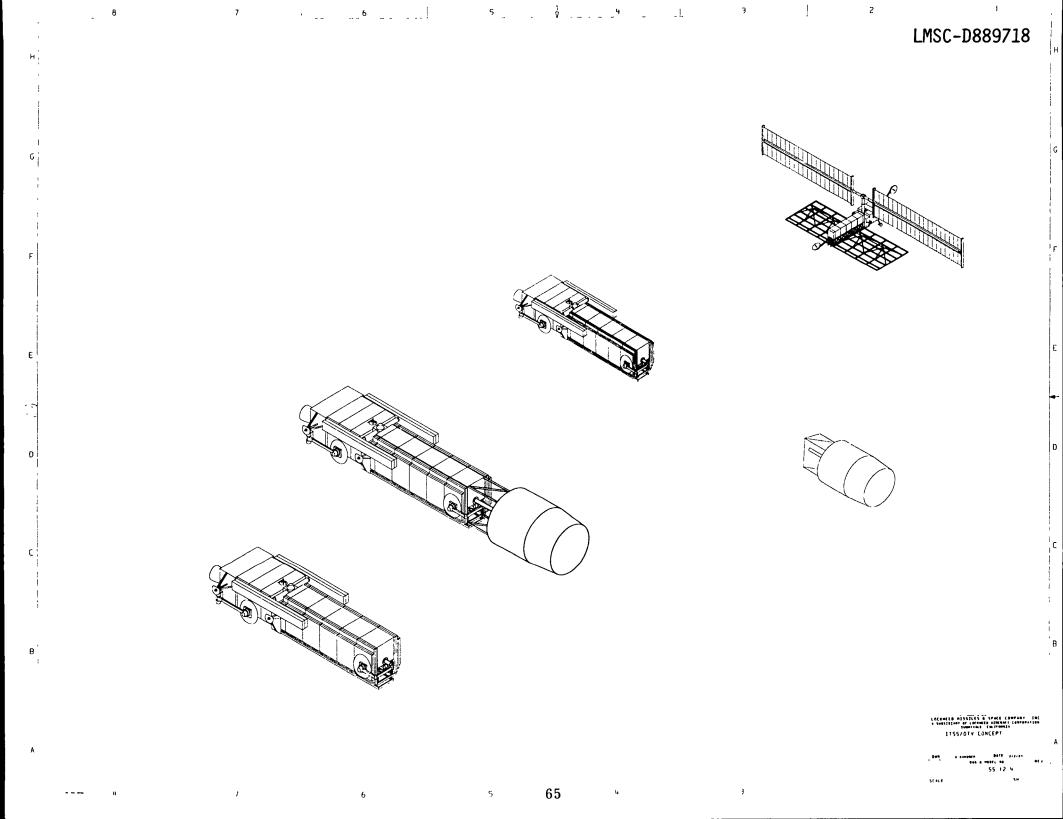


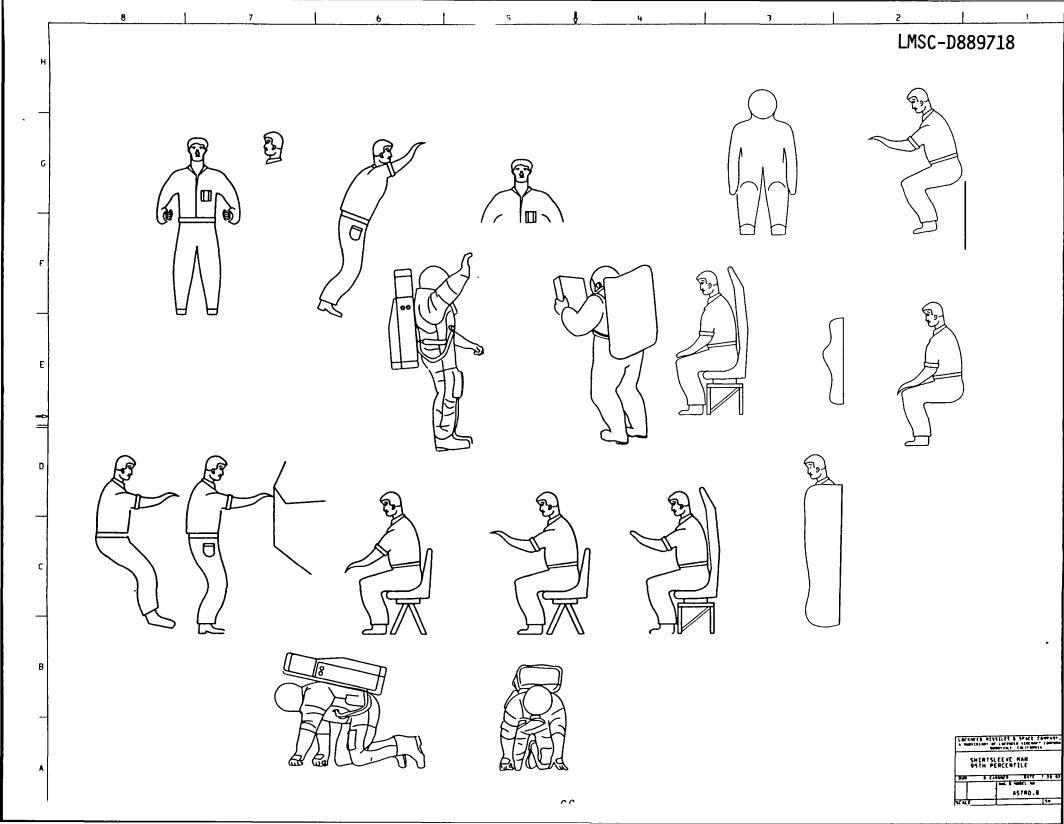


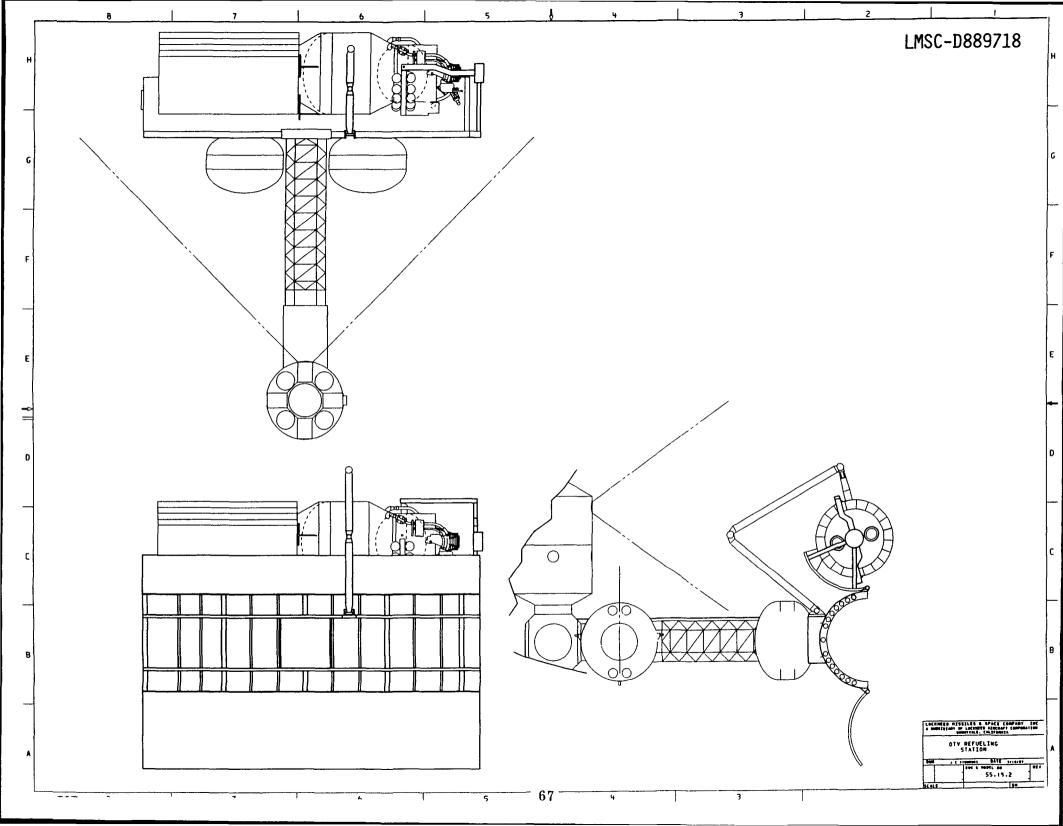


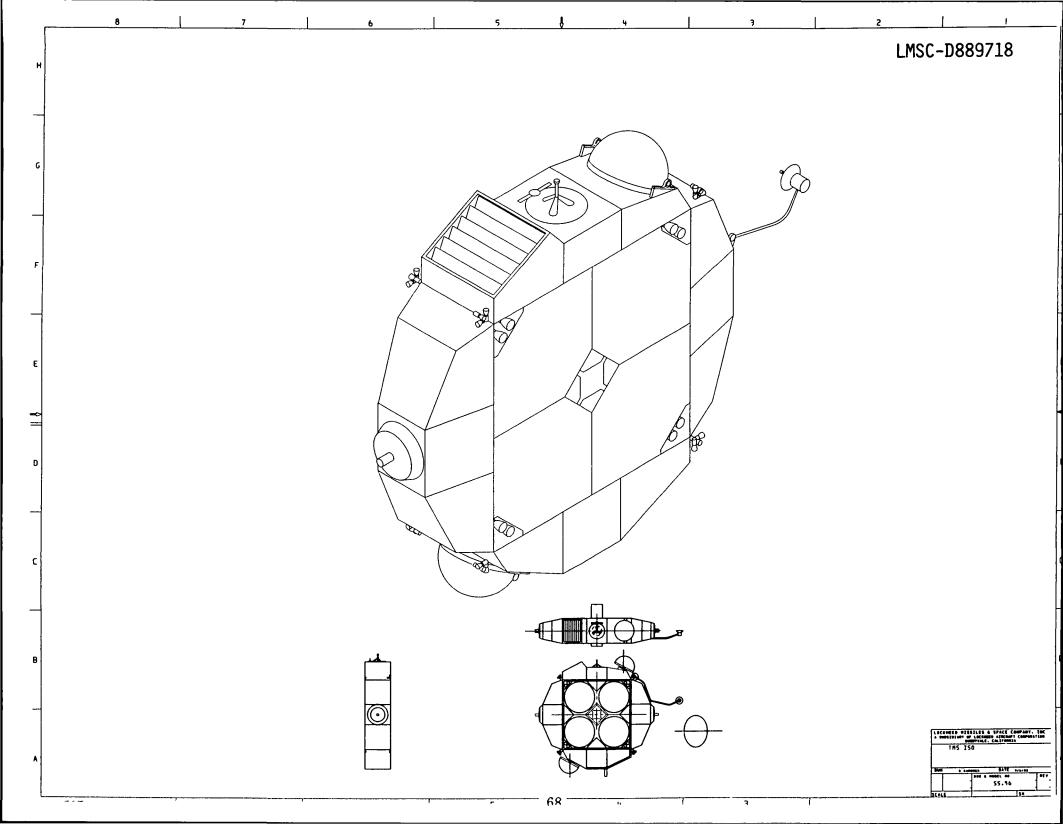


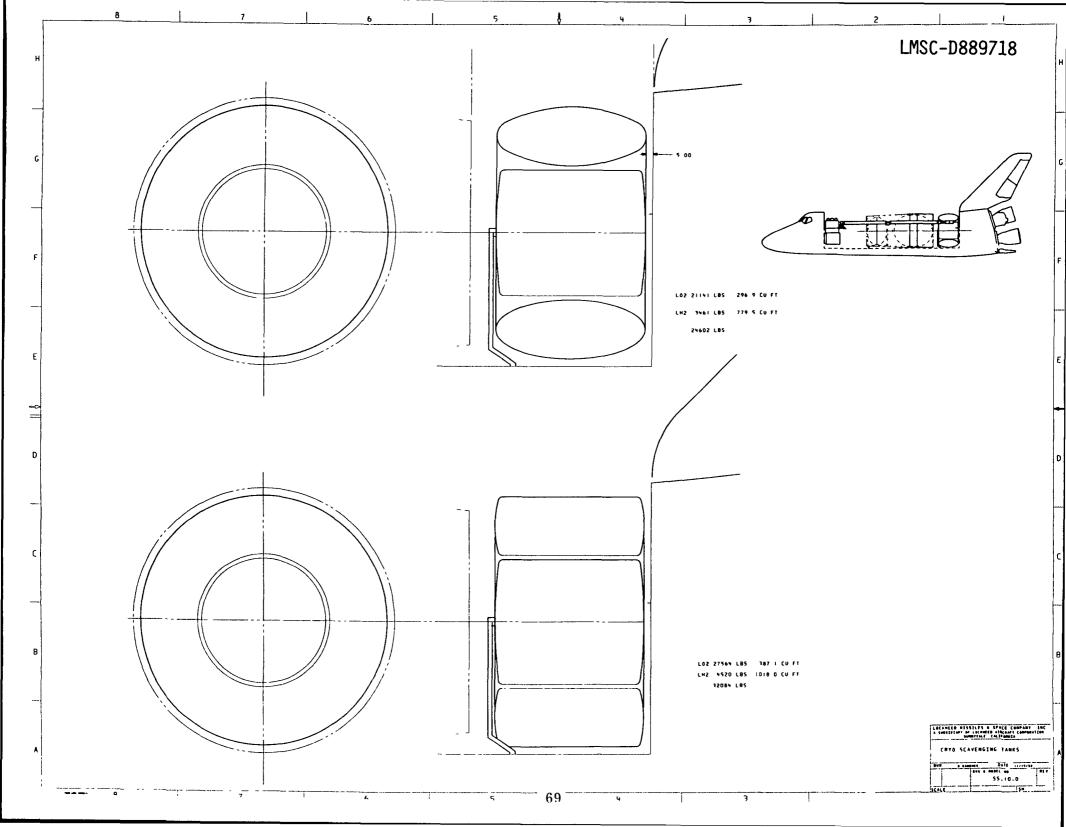


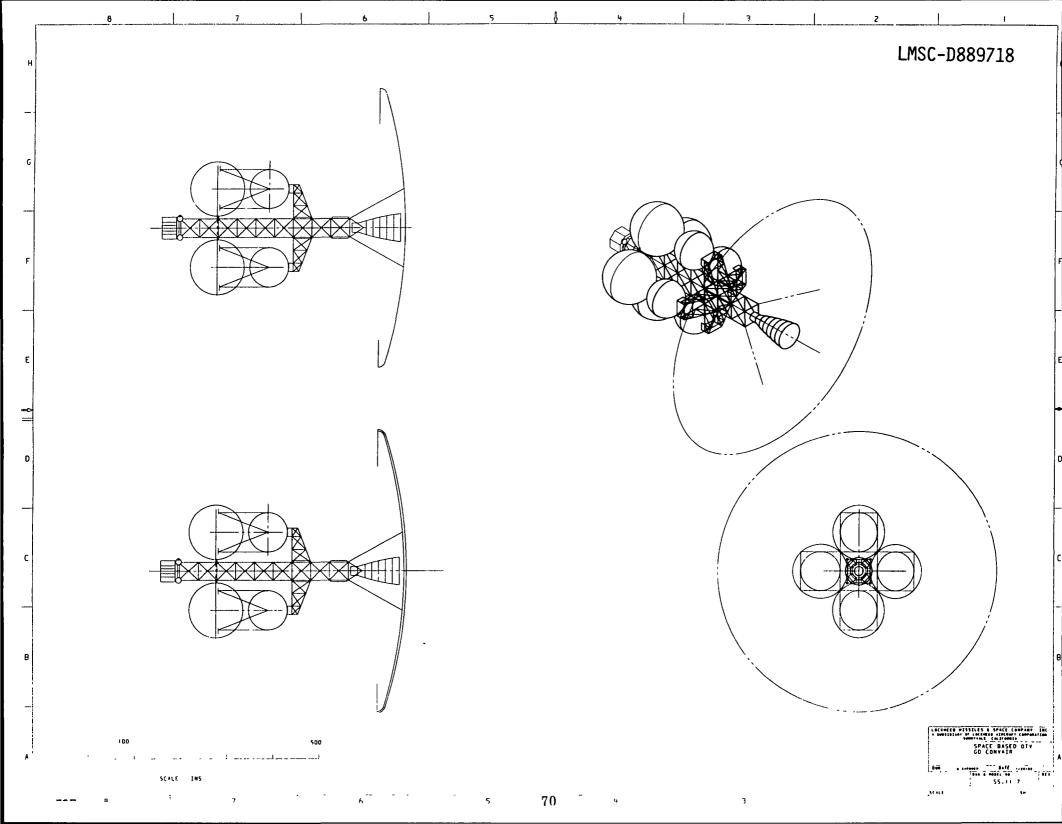


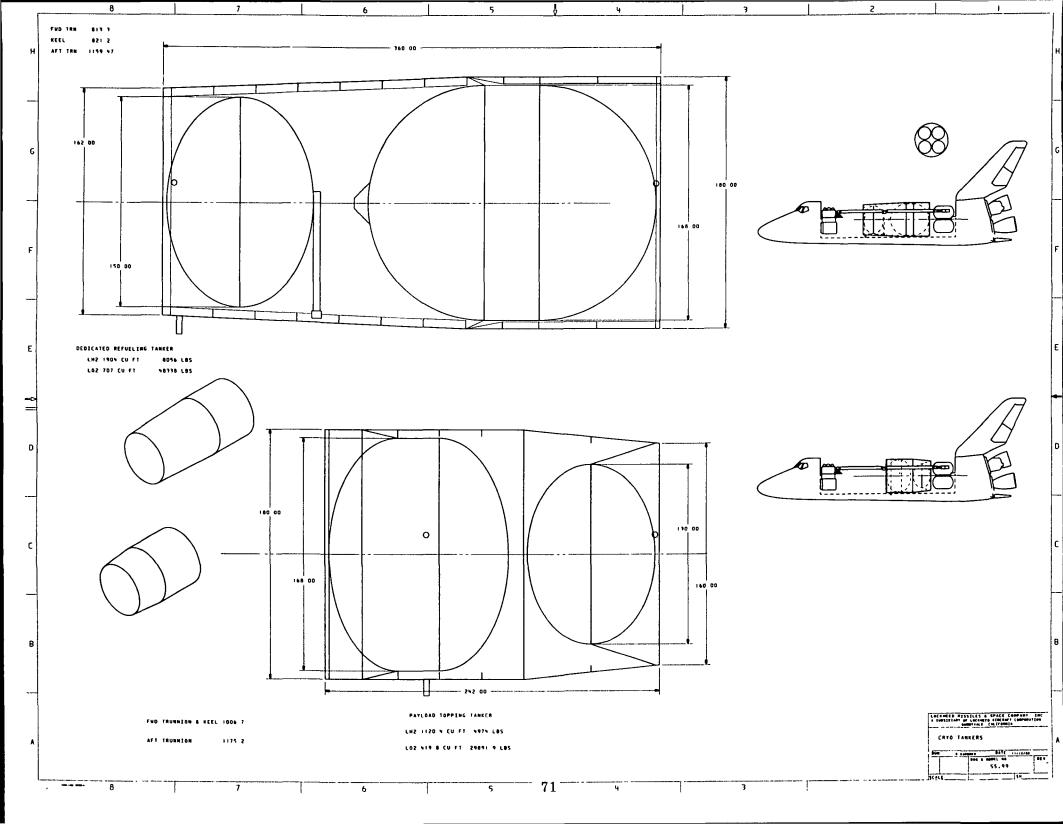


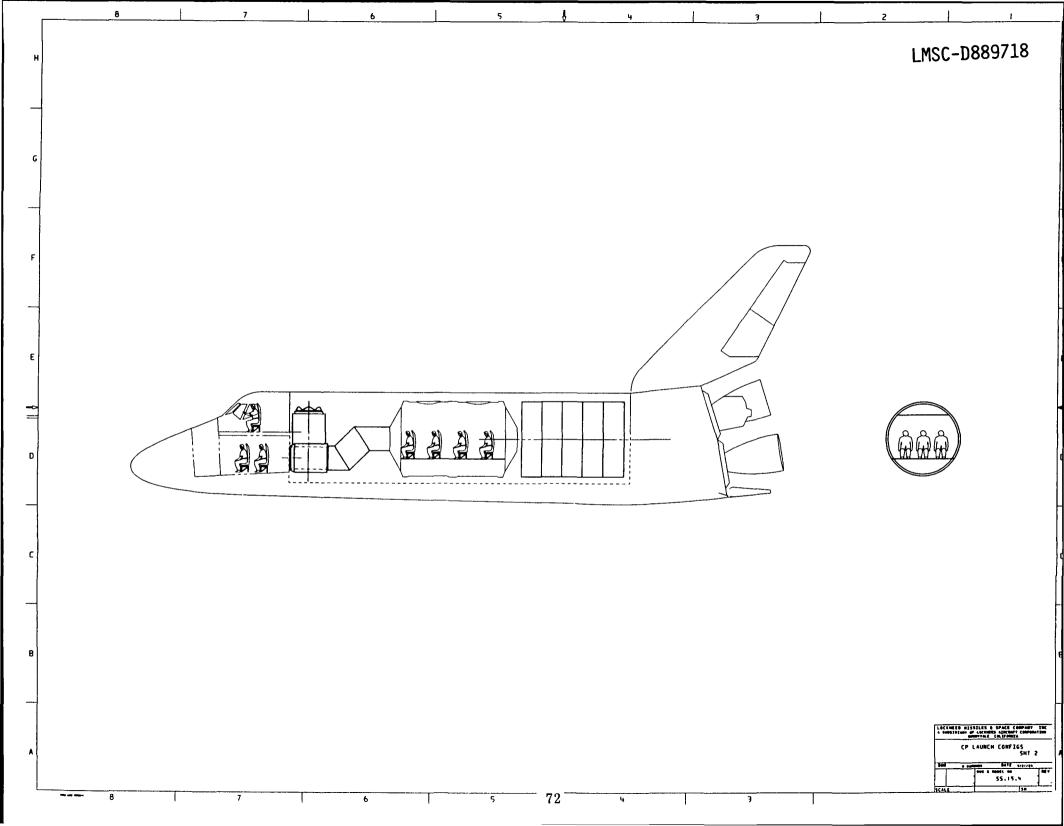


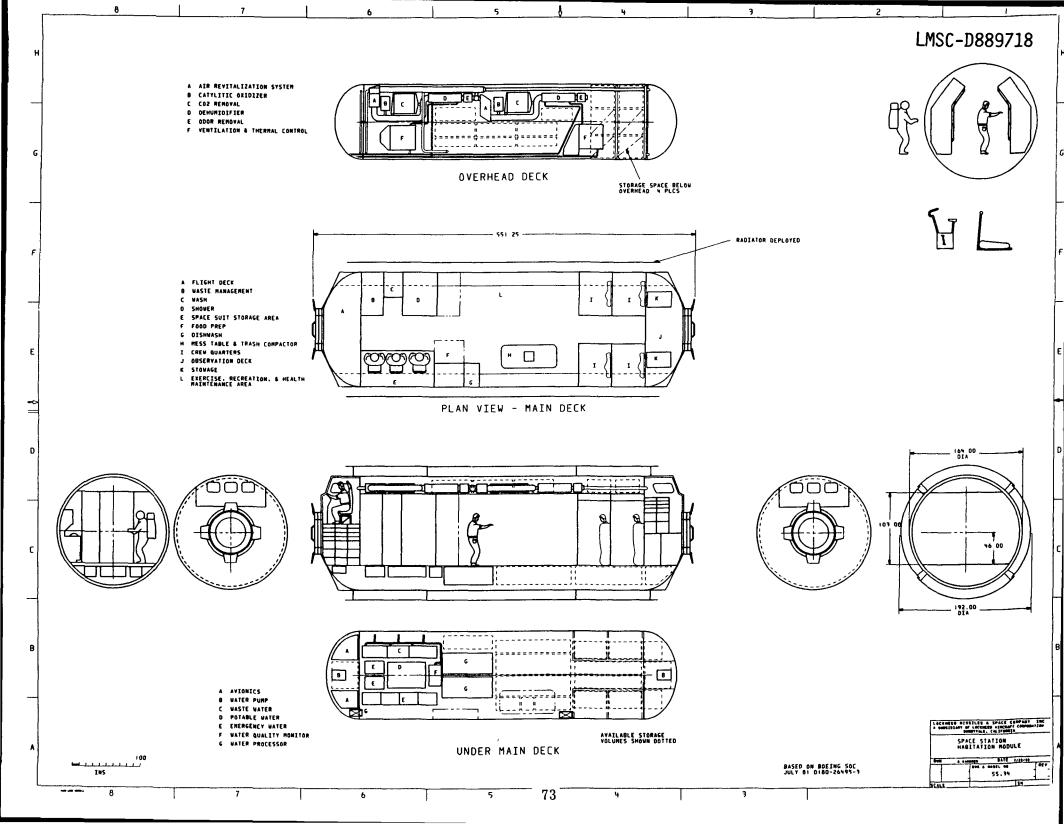


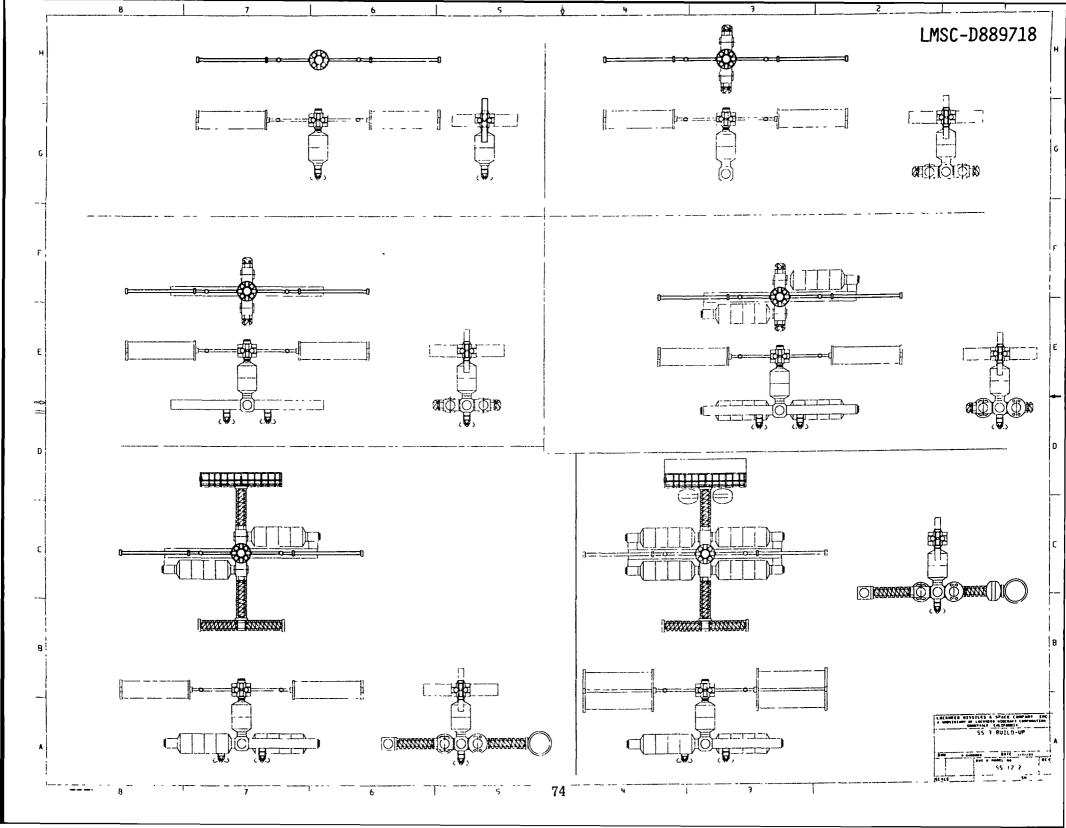


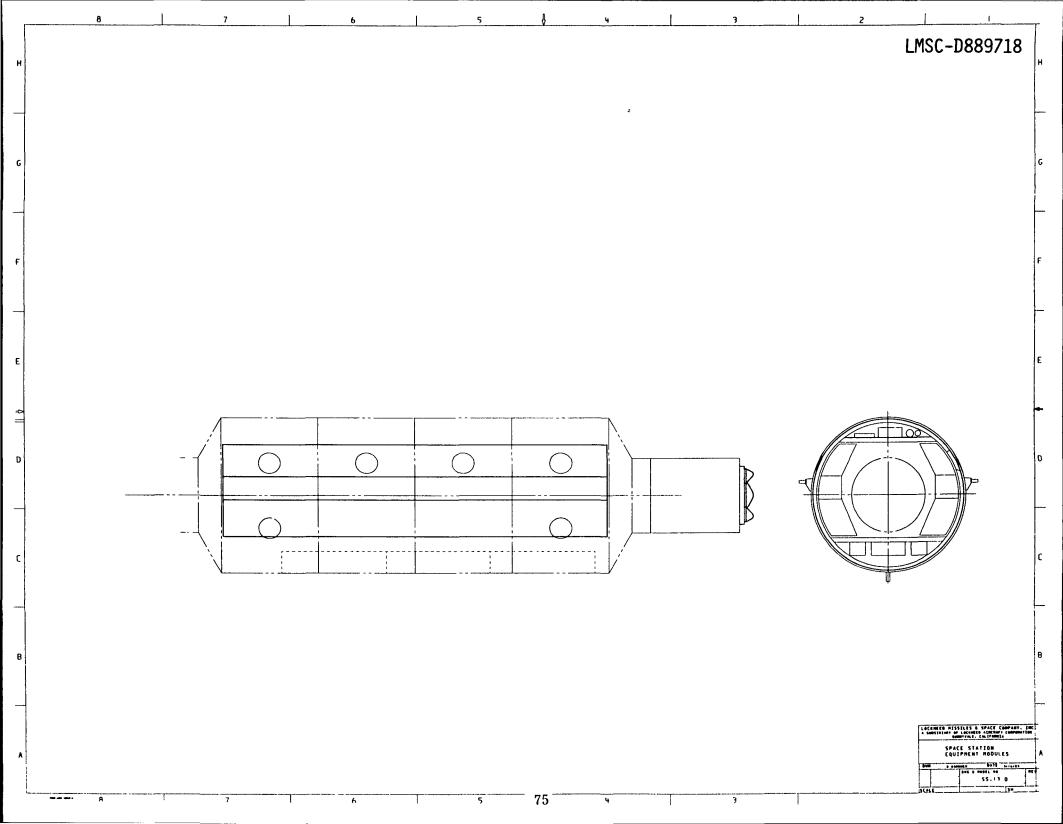


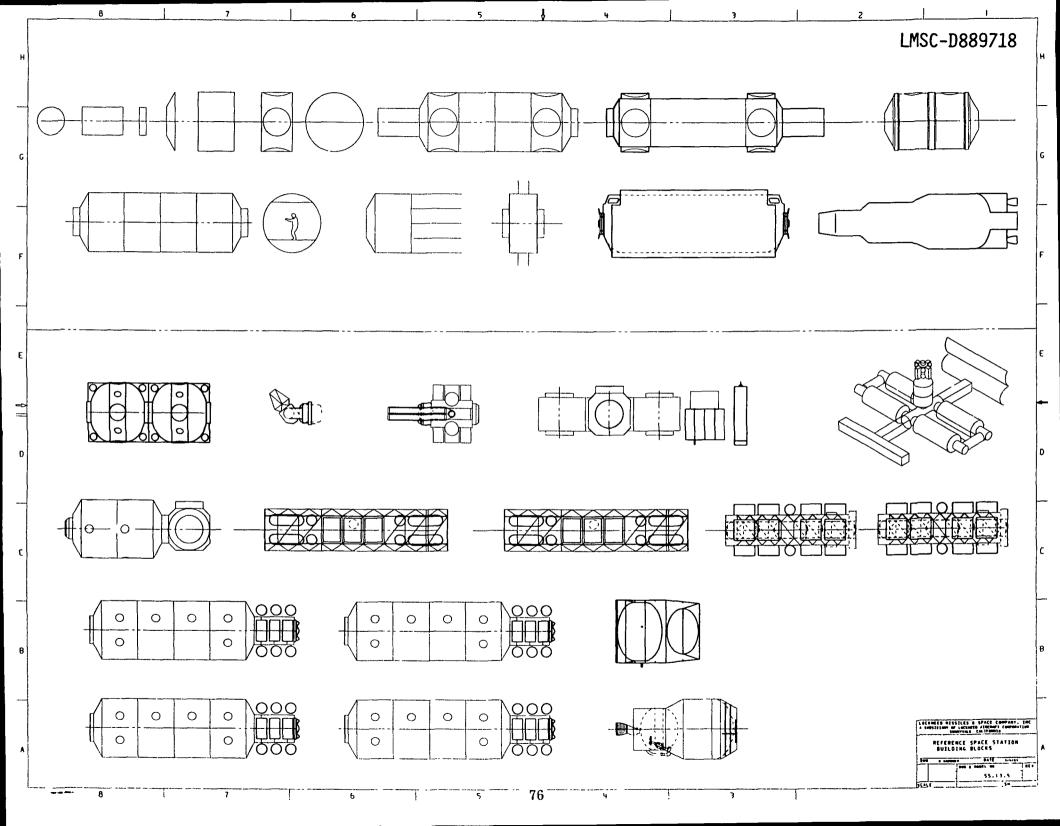


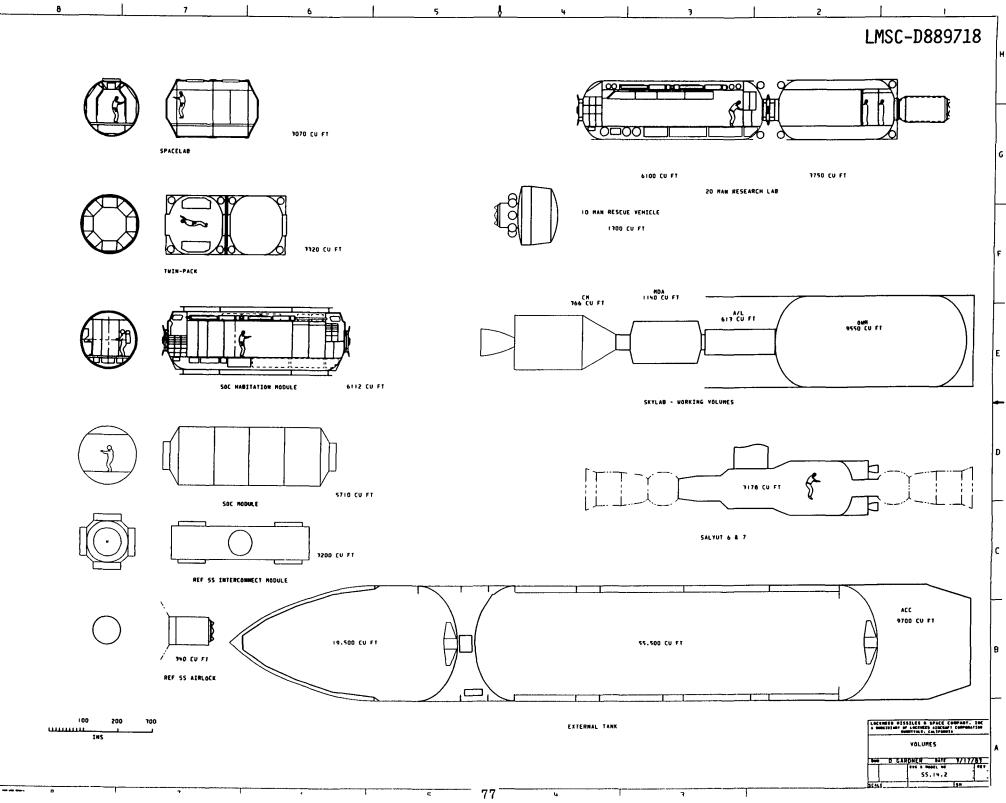












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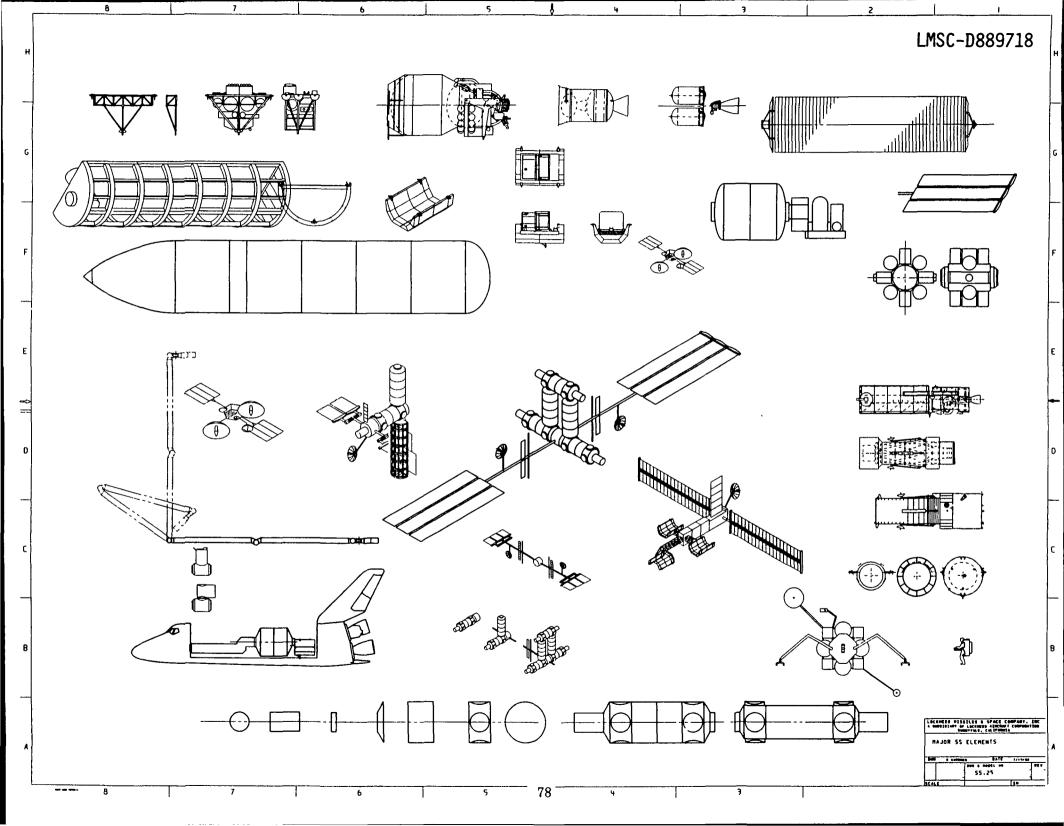
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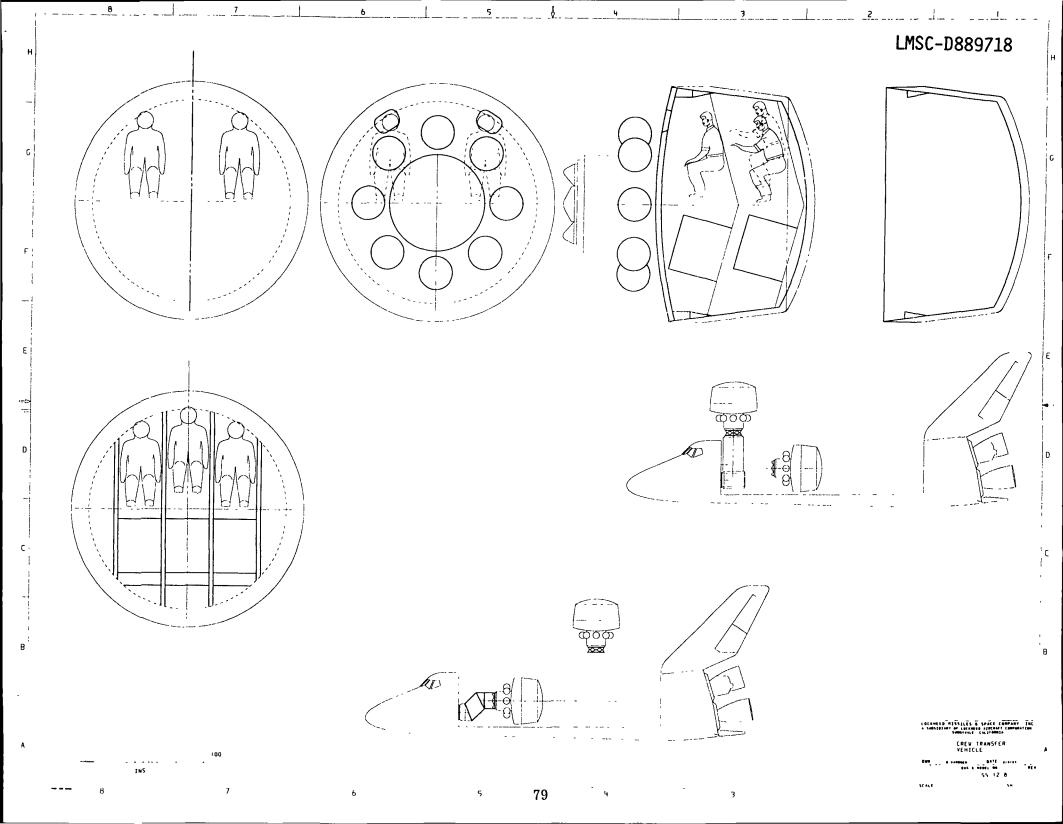
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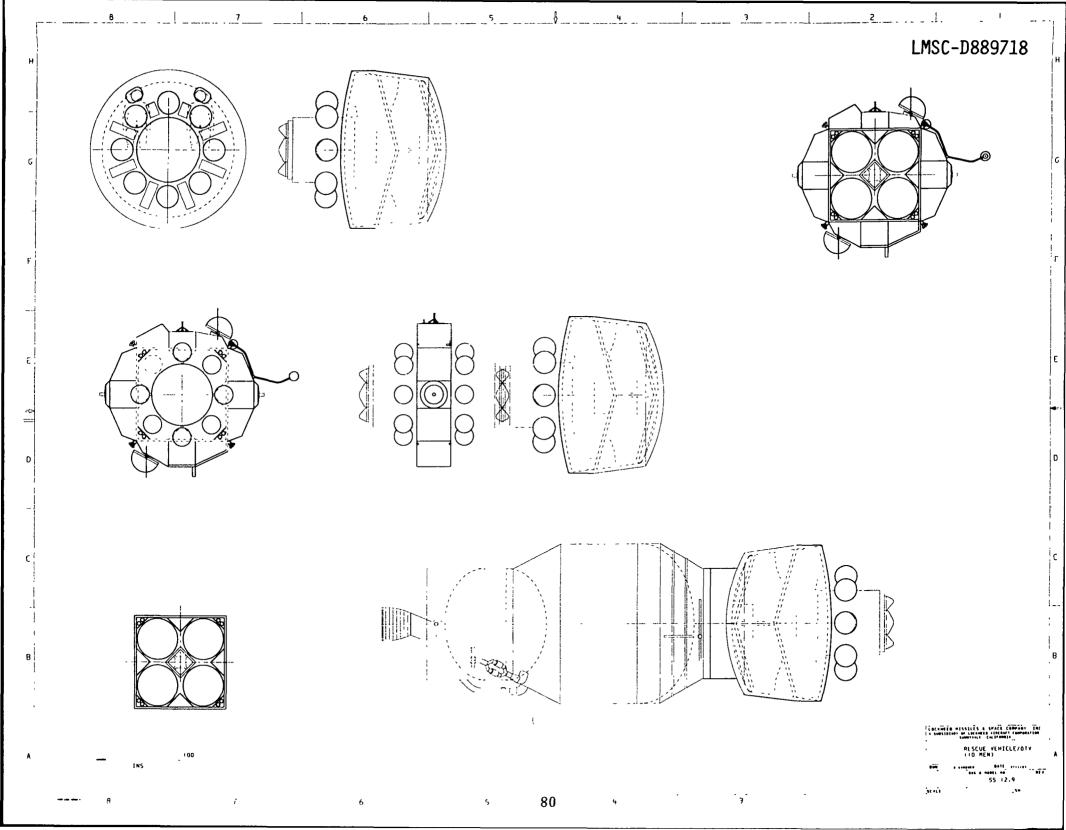
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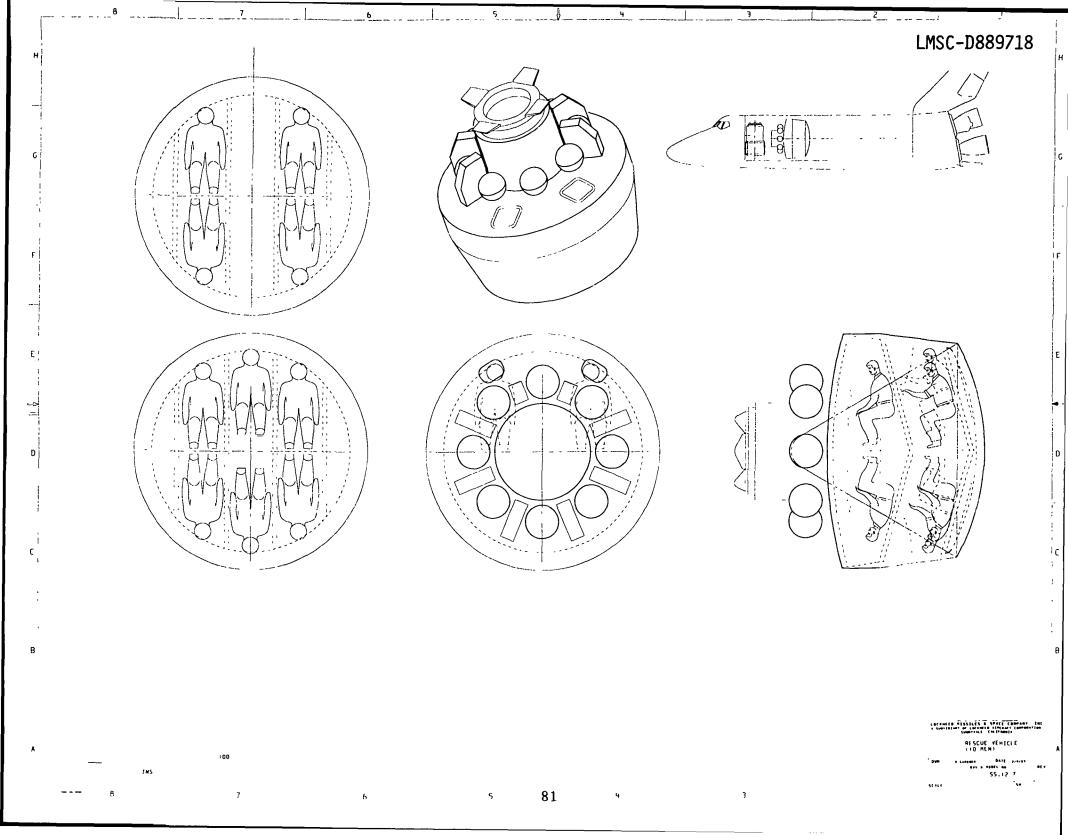
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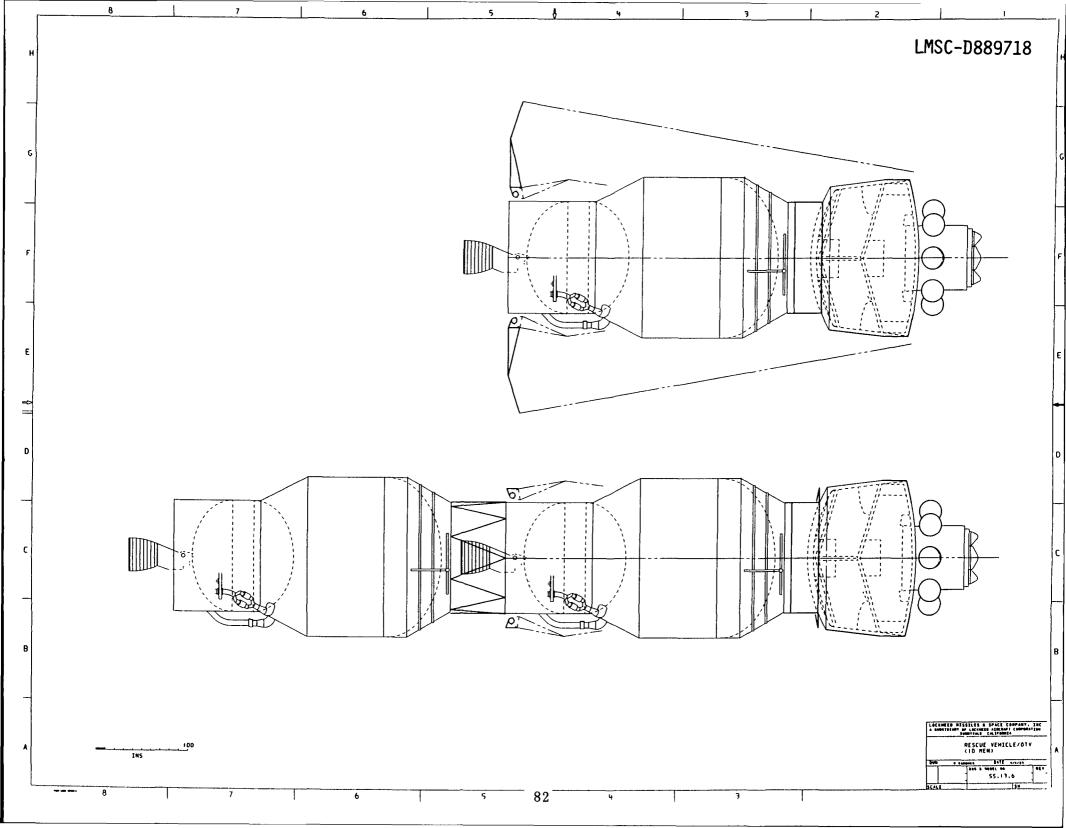
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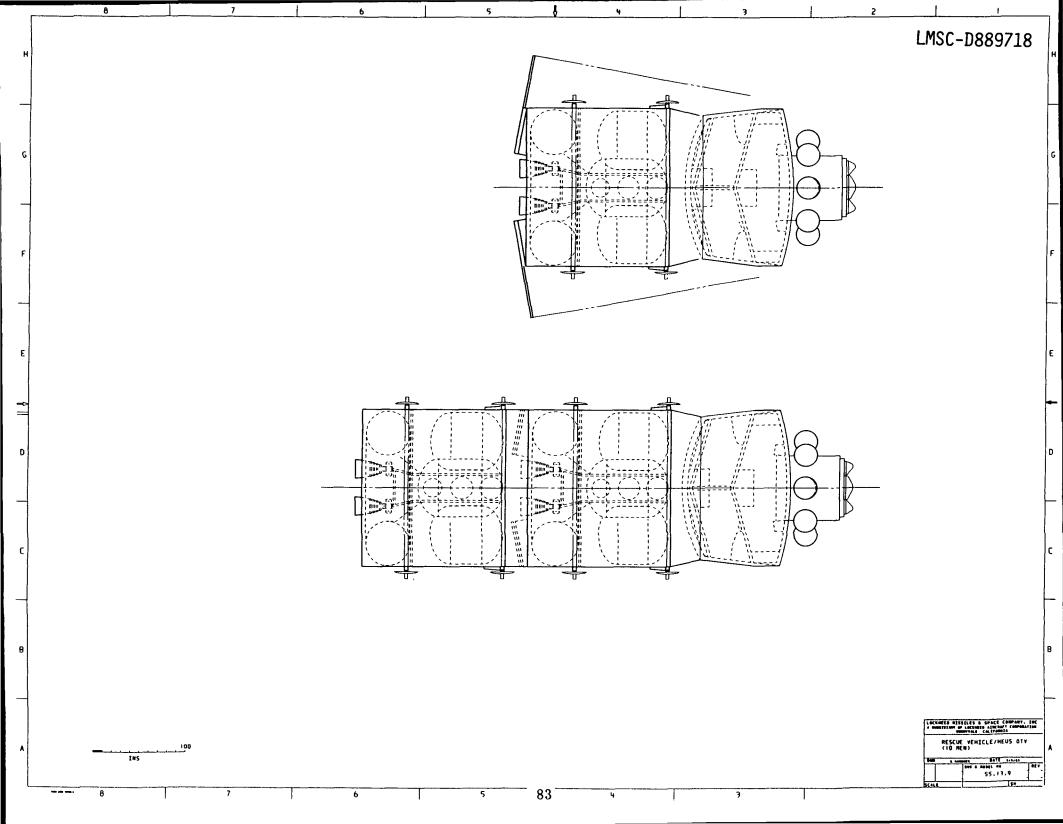


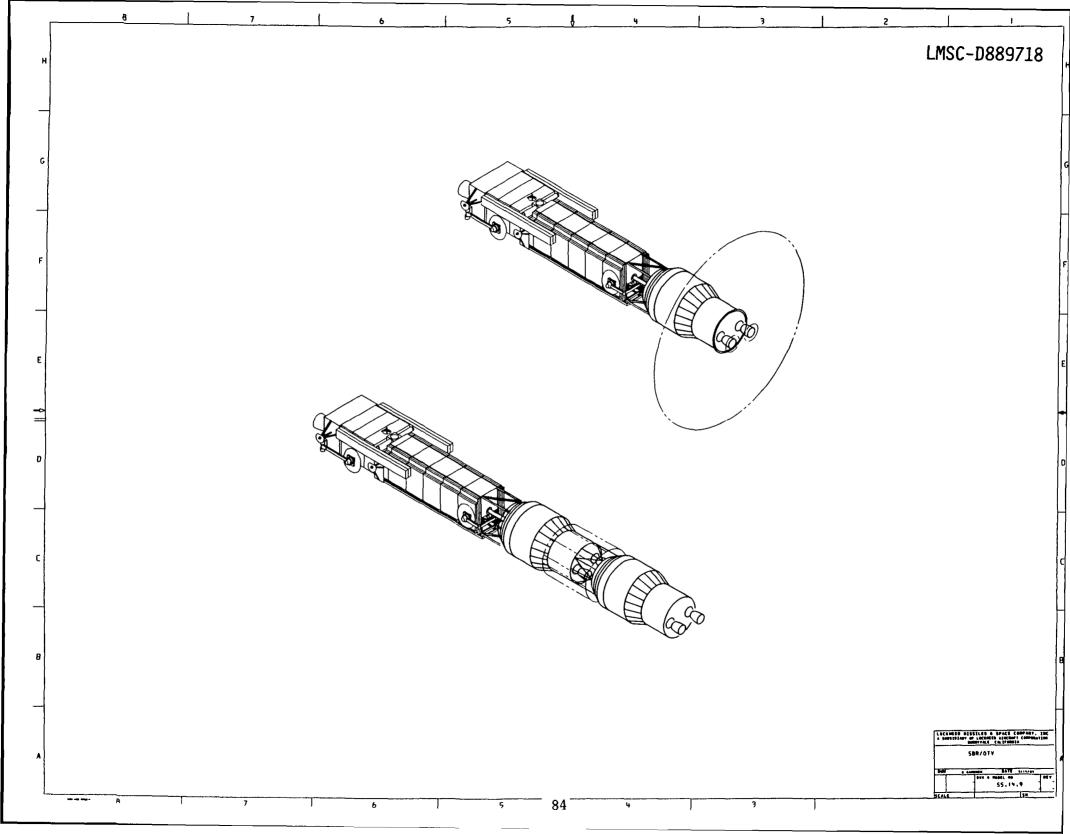


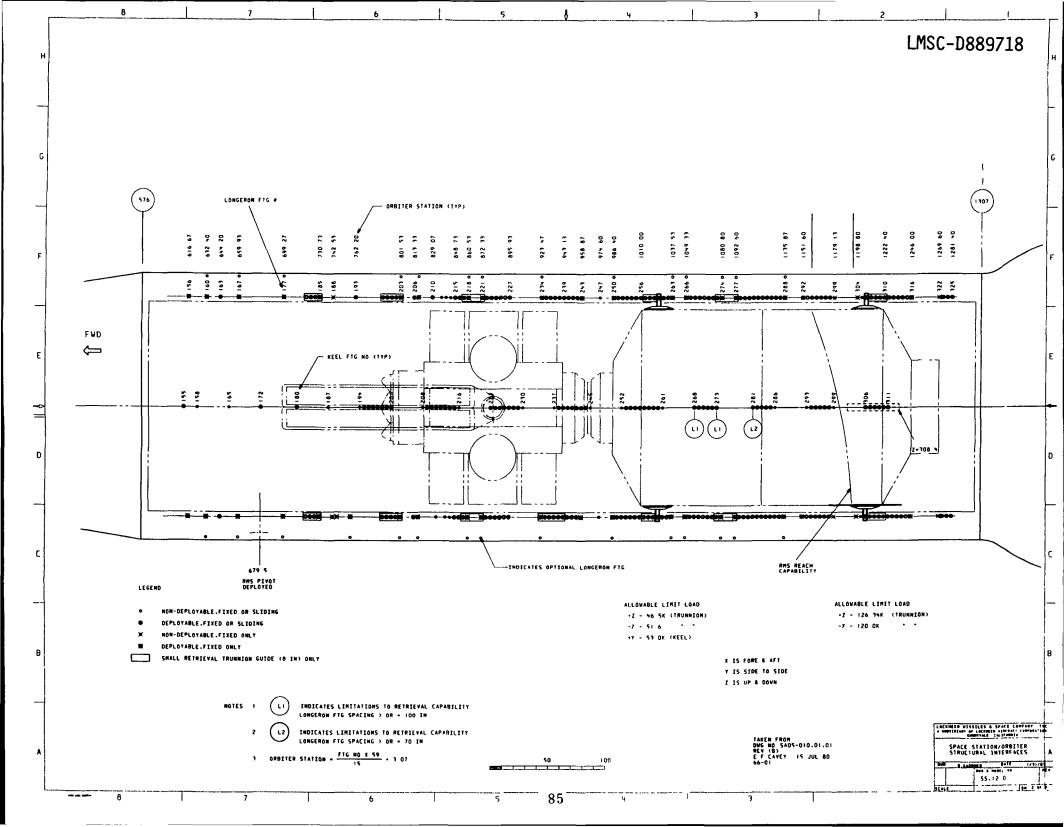


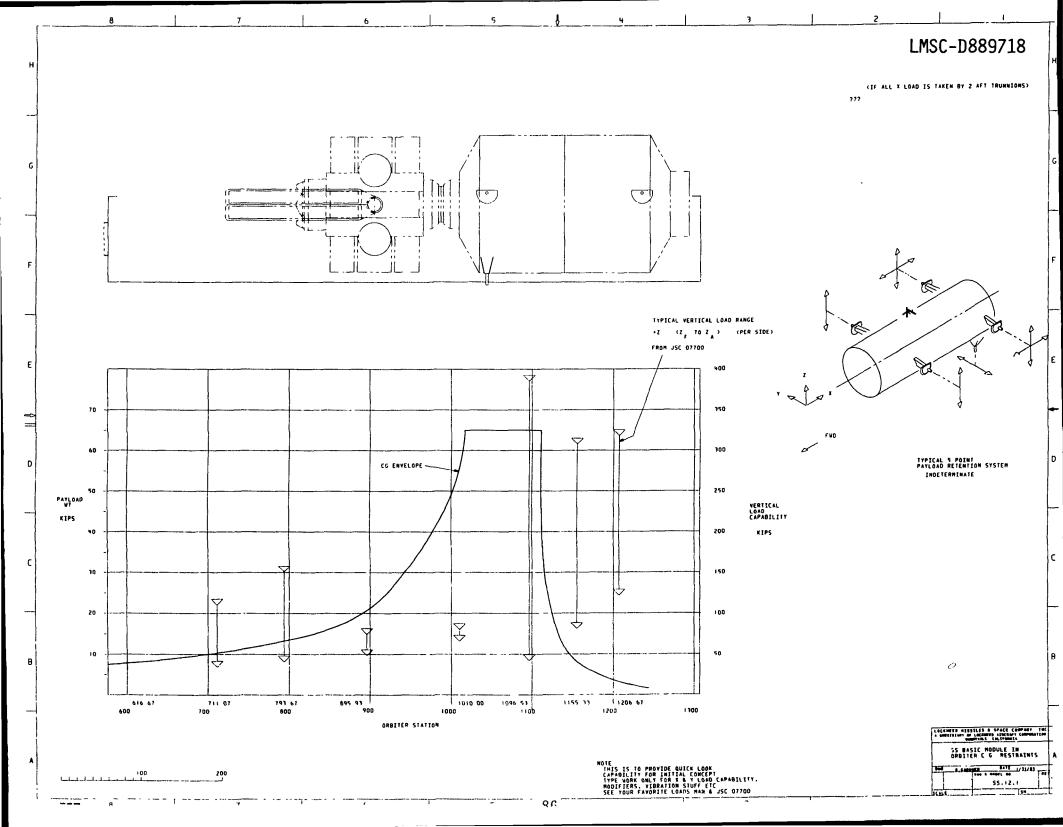


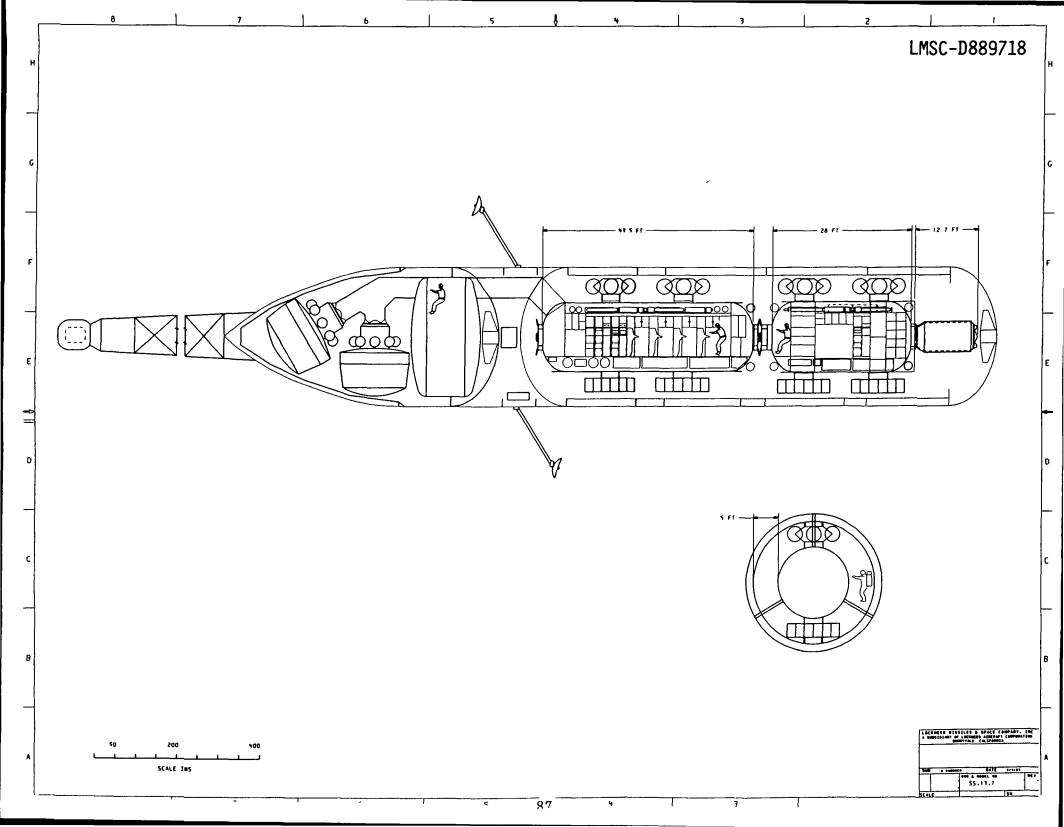


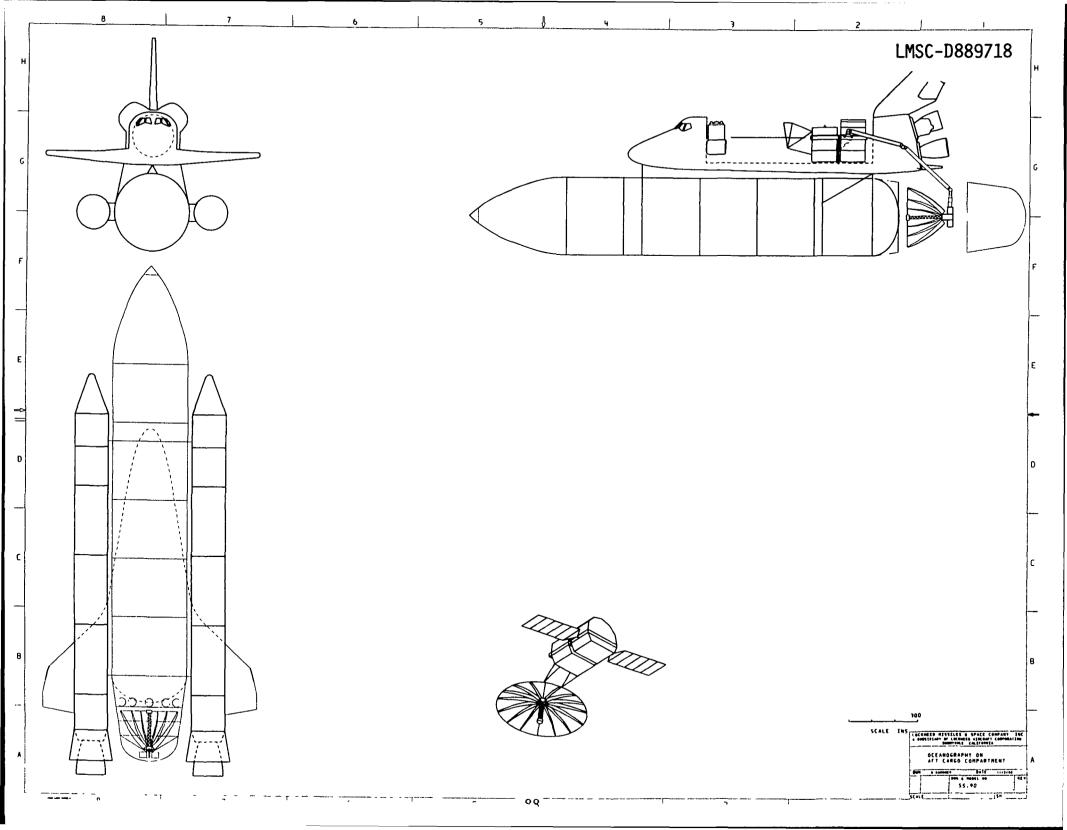


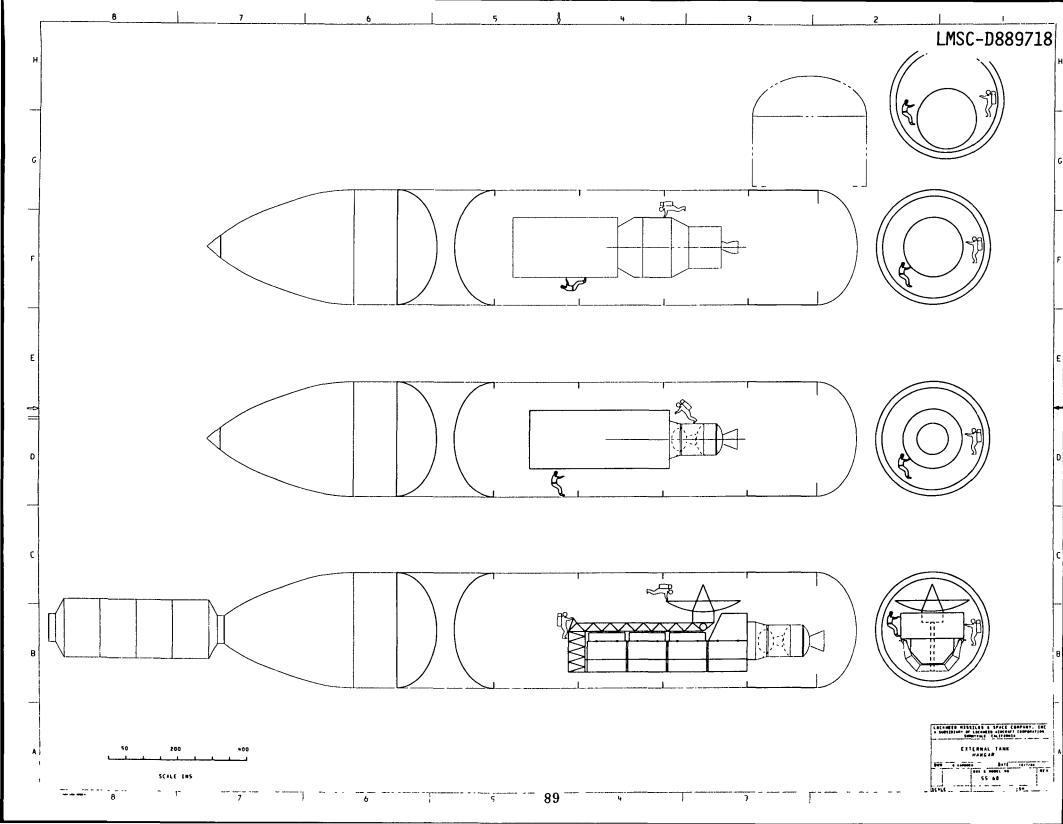


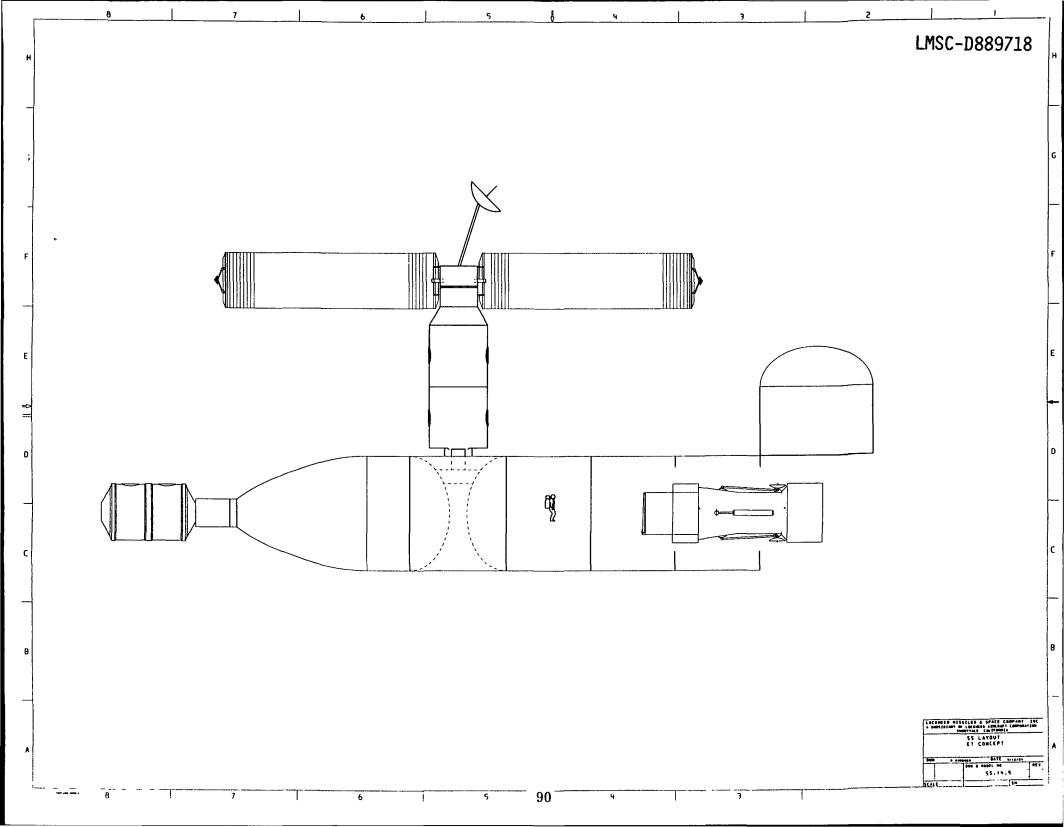


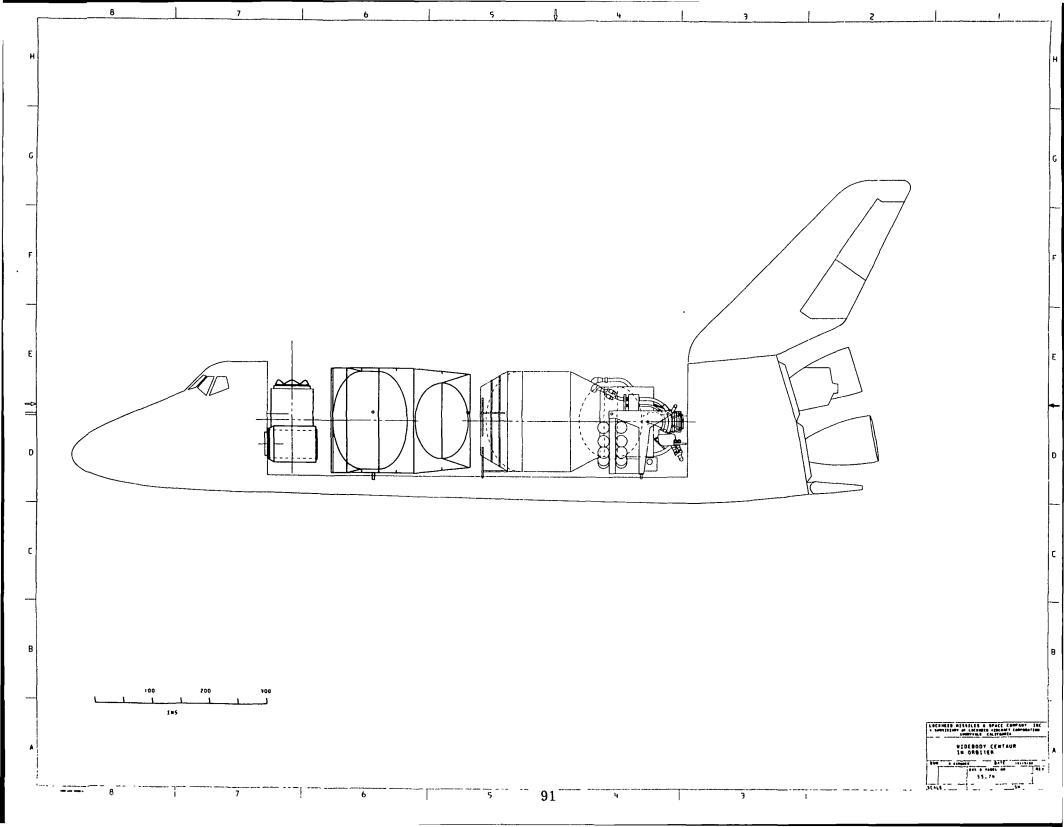


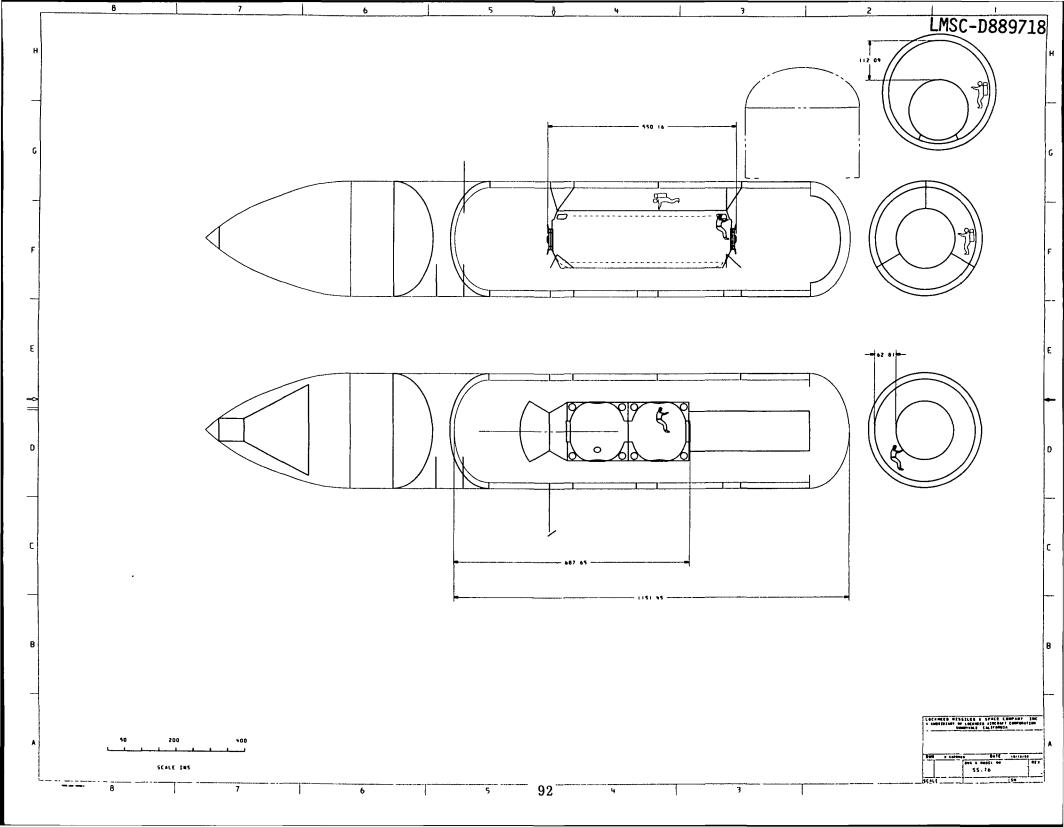


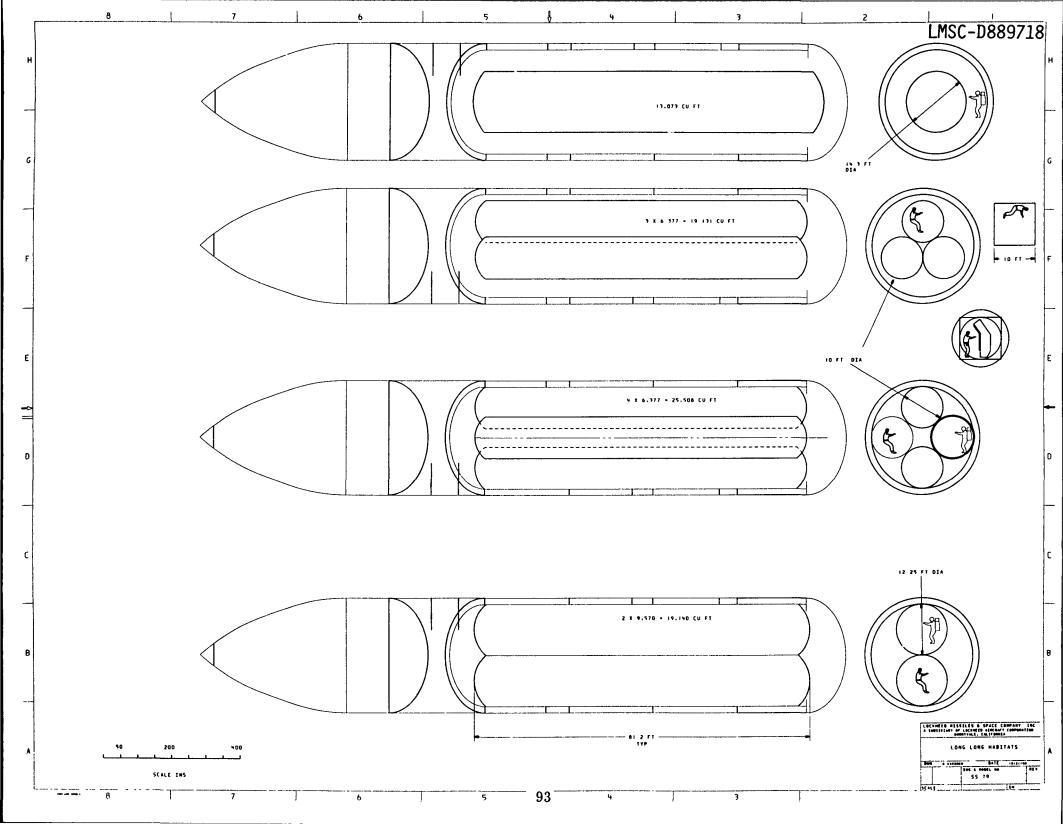


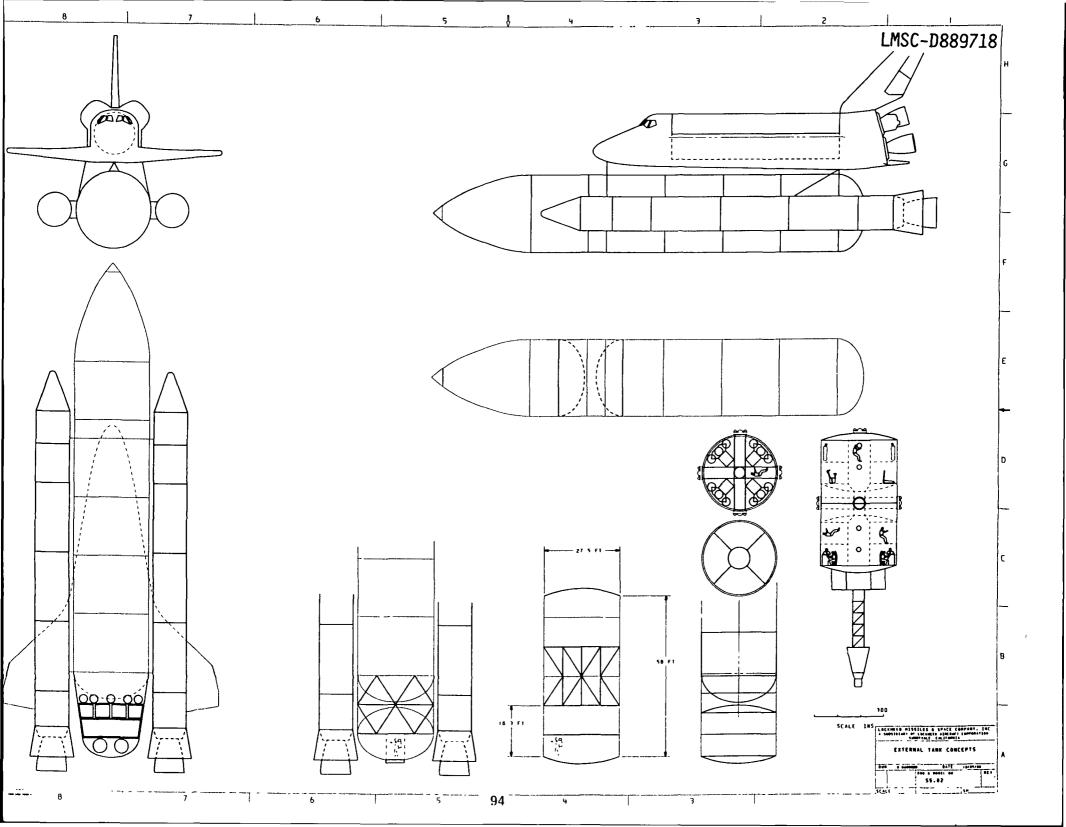


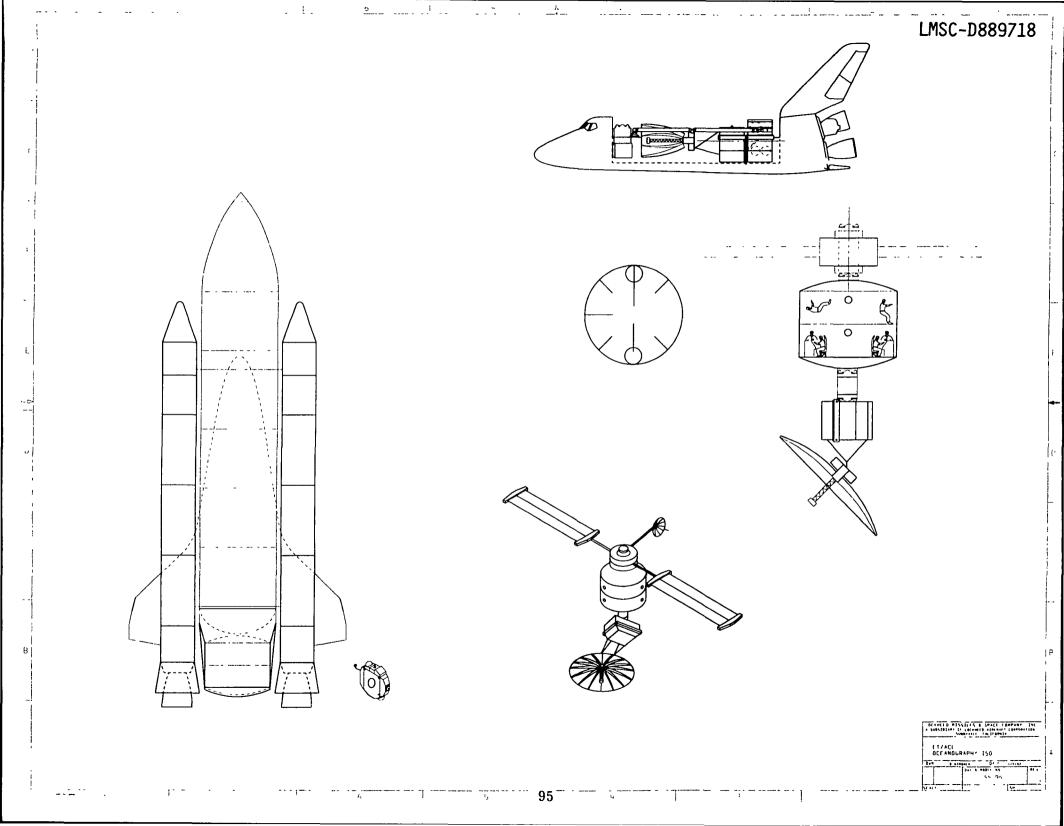




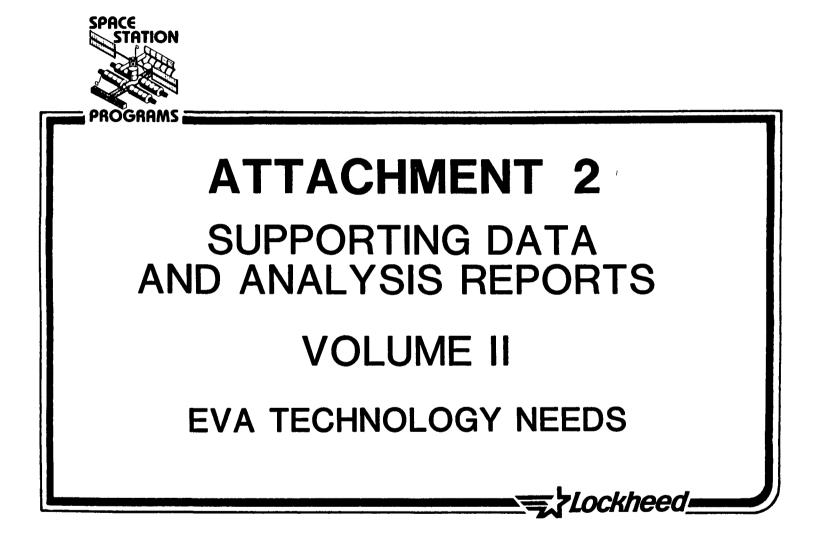








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EVA TECHNOLOGY NEEDS

Presentation To

SPACE STATION TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP CREW & LIFE SUPPORT PANEL

Mr. Walter Guy, Chairman

28 MARCH 1983

H. T. Fisher

Crew Systems Supervisor

Lockheed Missiles & Space Company

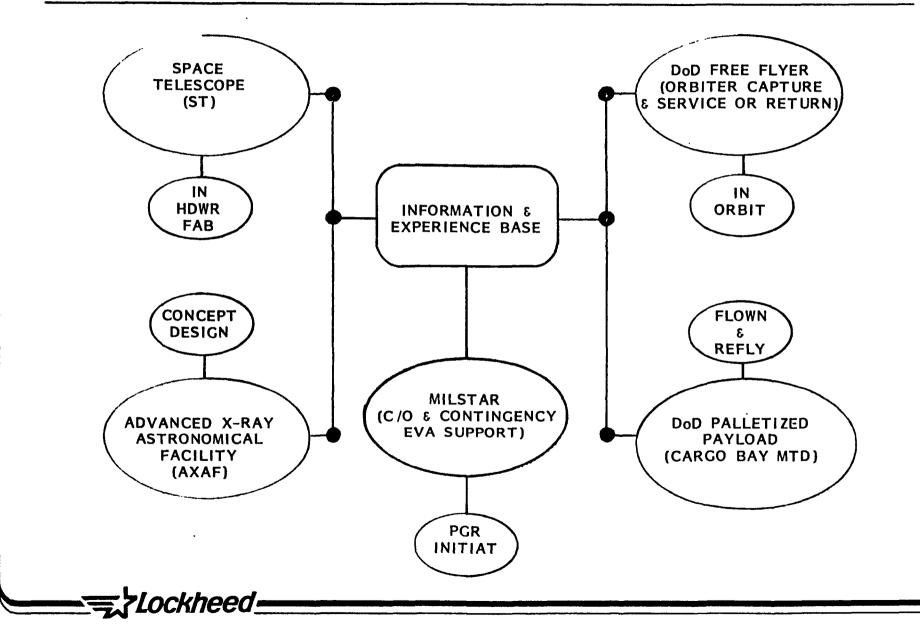
PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- A. TO PRESENT A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF CURRENT EVA TECHNOLOGY RELATIVE TO A SELECTED COMPLEMENT OF SPACECRAFT
- B. TO REVIEW CERTAIN GROUNDRULES & GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN OF SPACE-CRAFT TO FACILITATE EVA SERVICING
- C. TO DISCUSS LESSONS LEARNED RELATIVE TO THE 'SELECTED' SPACECRAFT
- D. TO IDENTIFY THE CURRENT TO MID/LATE 1980'S EVA EQUIP & SUPPORT HARDWARE 'DEVELOPMENT STATUS'
- E. TO PRESENT GENERAL RELATIONSHIPS OF SERVICING FROM SHUTTLE VS SPACE STATION
- F. TO IDENTIFY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FROM THE 1980s TO THE STATION
 & SELECTED NEW TECHNOLOGY SERVICING/HDWR CONCEPTS FOR THE
 1990s

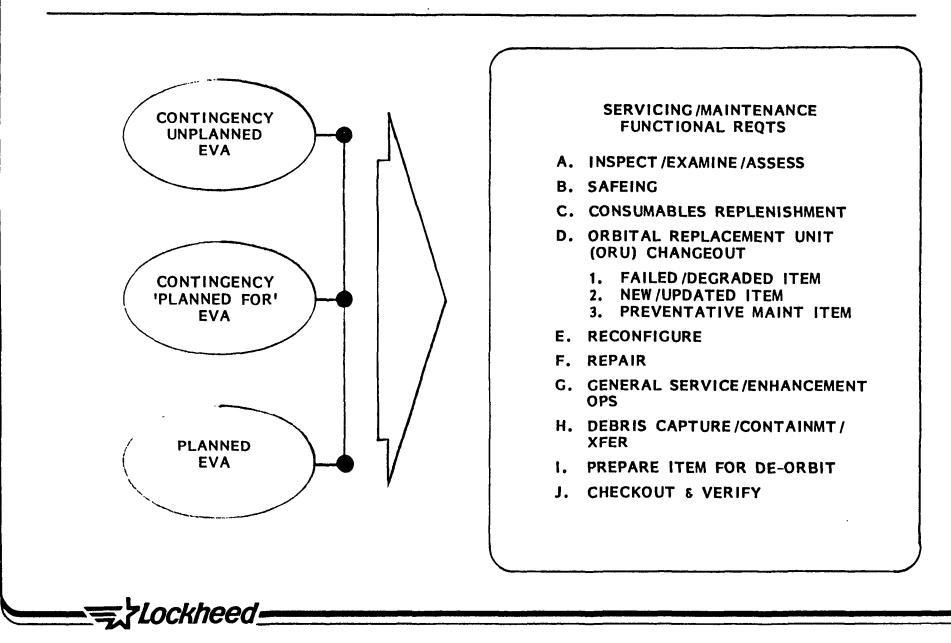
Pages Missing From Available Version:

Even numbers from 100 to 148

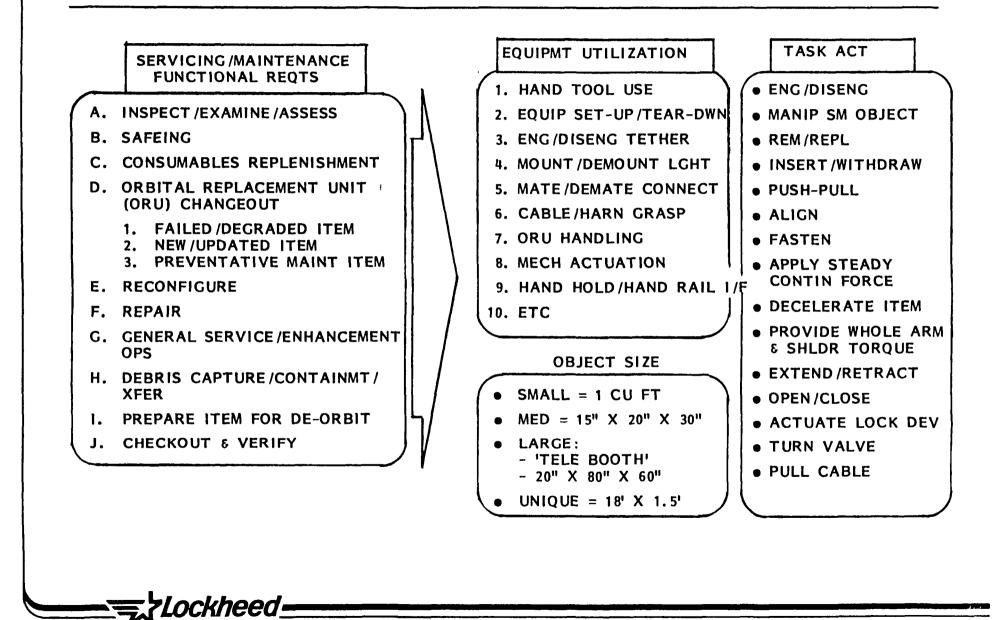
EVA REQTS - EXAMPLE TECHNOLOGY BASE



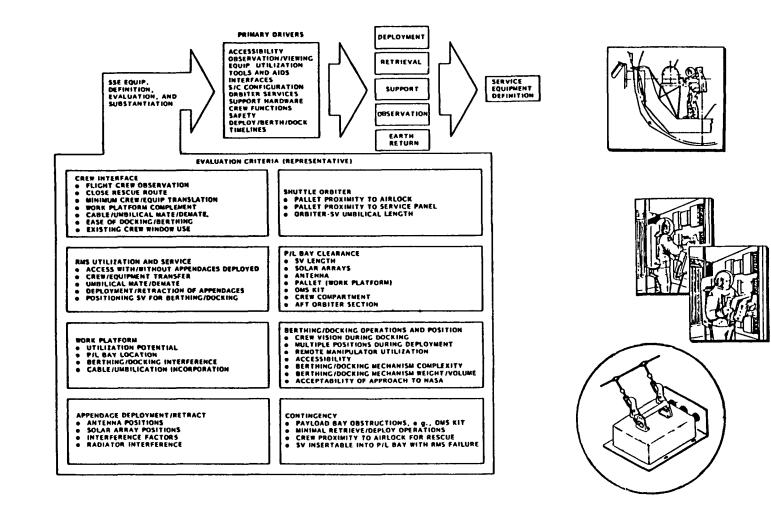
EVA & SERVICING CATEGORIES



SERVICING/MAINT REQTS & EVA TASKS



SERVICING EQUIP EVOLUTION PROCESS

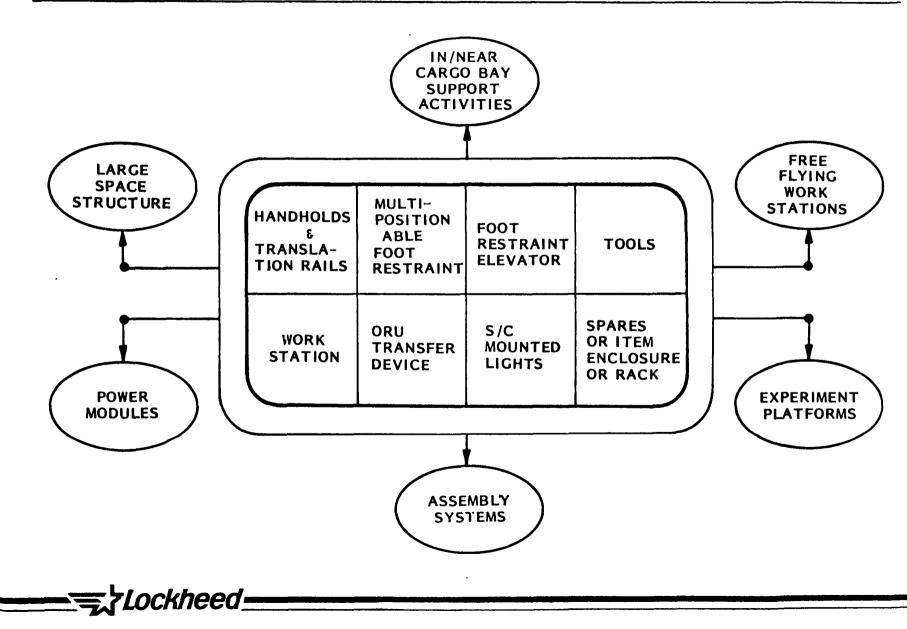


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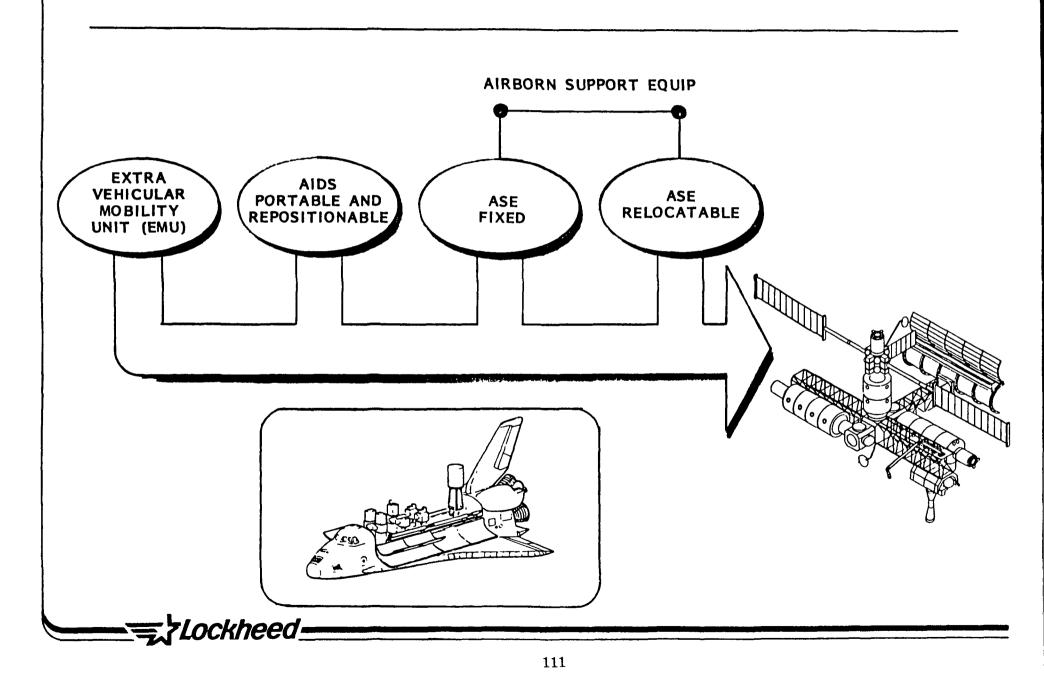
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EVA AIDS GENERIC APPLICABILITY

.



EVA SYSTEM & SUPPORT HDWR (PRESENT & NEAR TERM)



P/L SERVICING - LESSONS LEARNED

			SV(
.	ROTAT	FION (± 180) AND PIVOT (UP TO 90 ⁰) BERTHING DEVICE LED TO;	
	Α.	REDUCED SPACE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	PATH
		REDUCED EVA TIMELINES	TILT TABLE
	-	FLEXIBILITY IN RMS-GRAPPLE FIXTURE LOCATIONS	STOWED
		FLEXIBILITY IN SPARES CONTAINER POSITIONING IN CARGO BAY	
		MORE SIMPLIFIED LARGE ITEM CHANGEOUT	
	F.	POTENTIAL FOR ELIMINATING RMS EXTRAC/INSERT OF P/L OUT OF OR INT	TO CARGO BAY
•	BASIC	APOLLO/SKYLAB FOOT RESTRAINT REQUIRED BUILT-IN ARTICULATION FE	ATURES
	Α.	SINGLE FIXED POSITION INADEQUATE	FOOT
		FULL RANGE OF CREW MOTIONS COULD BE BETTER UTILIZED	
		GREATER RANGE OF ASTRONAULT 'SIZE' (MALE & FEMALE) ACCOMMODATION	ONS REQD
		REDUCES NEED FOR ADDED SSE & CREW AIDS	
		REDUCES NEED FOR ADDED OR MORE COMPLEX P/L EQUIPMENT DESIGN	745
	F.	ALLOWS FOR LESS 'OPEN' AND SWEPT VOLUME AREA IN P/L	1 And
1	DESIG	N FOR 5TH 95TH PERCENT TILE FEMALE CREW MEMBER NOT A TREMENDOUS	
		FORCE 'INPUTS' OR 'LOADS' CAN BE RESTRICTED TO 25 FT. LBS.	
		ELEVATION DEVICE ON FOOT RESTRAINT OVERCOMES HEIGHT ADJUSTMEN	
	С.	INTERNAL 'CAVITY' REACH DISTANCE (5TH PERCENT TILE) IS A PROBLEM	BUT CAN
	-	BE OVERCOME EARLY IN DESIGN	
	D.	LARGE & 'HEAVY' ITEM TRANSFER MASS HANDLING CONCERN DESIGNED-OU	JT VIA
	_	TRANSFER RAILS AND PROCEDURALLY DIRECTED MOVEMENT RATES	
		DESIGN FOR 'O-G LAYOUT' CAN FURTHER ACCOMMODATE SIZE DIFFERENT	
	F.	EARLY DESIGN REQTINPUT CAN ALIEVIATE MANY ANTHROPOMETRIC PROB	LEMS
		The second secon	

P/L SERVICING - LESSONS LEARNED

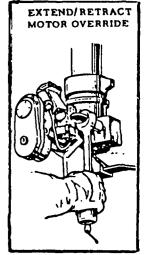
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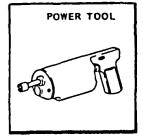
4. MINIMUM TOOLS CAN BE ACHIEVED IN DESIGN FOR P/L SERVICING

A. RATCHET WRENCH (7/16 IN. SOCKET) CAN DO NEARLY ALL JOBS

- ALL INSTALLATION 'FASTENERS' CAN BE STANDARDIZED TO 7/16 IN. HEX HEADS (WITH ALLEN INSERT IF DESIRED)
- TWO EXTENSIONS (10 IN. AND 22 IN.) HIGHLY DESIRABLE (MAY BE PERMANENTLY MOUNTED TO WRENCH THUS REQUIRING 2 WRENCHES)
- TORQUE LIMITER (BUILT-IN) REQUIRED
- HANDLE SIZE SHAPE MOD REQUIRED
- RATCHET DIRECTION 'LEVER' MOD. REQUIRED
- TETHER RING (360° ROTATABLE) REQUIRED
- B. POWER WRENCH REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN TASKS
 - REVERSE FORCE APPLICATION REQUIRED
 - TORQUE LIMITER (BUILT-IN) REQUIRED
 - CORDLESS UNIT HIGHLY PREFERABLE
 - HANDLE DESIGN REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE 5% TILE FEMALE CREW PERSON
 - TETHER REQUIRED AND EASILY OPERATED 'DIRECTION' CONTROL NEEDED
 - RUNNING TIME OF UP TO 2.5 HOURS VERY DESIRABLE IF CORDLESS UNIT
- C. ILLUMINATION DEVICE REQUIREMENT STILL NOT FULLY KNOWN
 - NO EXPERIENCE YET WITH SHUTTLE EMU HELMET MOUNTED LIGHTS
 - DETAILED INTERIOR P/L LIGHTING STUDY REQUIRED TO EVOLVE SPECIFIC LOCATIONS, CONES, BRIGHTNESS LEVELS, REFLECTION PATTERNS, ETC.
 - APPEARS TO BE AN EVOLVING NEED FOR A PORTABLE, BATTERY OPERATED, TEMPORARY POSITIONABLE UNIT TO ALIGNMENT SELECTED EVA TASKS









	(CONT'D)	
RI	EPLACEABLE ITEMS ON-ORBIT	
Α.	IF PROPERLY RESTRAINED, SIMULATIONS INDICATE ITEMS AS L. BOOTH ARE NO MAJOR PROBLEM	ARGE AS A TELEPHONE
в.	EQUIPMENT ITEMS WITH 2 OR LESS CONNECTORS MOST OFTEN C MANUALLY MATED/DEMATED 'WING-TAB' CONNECTORS	AN ACCOMMODATE EVA
c.	NEW APPROACH REQUIRED FOR CONNECTOR MATE/DEMATE WHEN	N CONNECTORS CLOSELY
	 GLOVED CONNECTOR OPERATIONS ELIMINATED NO CABLE FLEXING VISUAL CONFIRMATION OF CONNECTOR ENGAGE/DISENGAGE REDUCED TIMELINES SINGLE TOOL (7/16 IN. RATCHET WRENCH) INTERFACE POSITIVE ORU INSTALLATION INDEXING EASY FASTENER-TOOL INTERACTION ADAPTABLE UP TO 22 OR MORE CONNECTORS 	GE
D.	CORNERS/EDGES (EVA CRITERIA) A MAJOR IMPACT • OFF-SHELF ITEMS • MIN. EXTERNAL COVER THICKNESS • BOX REQUALIFICATION POTENTIAL • 'ACCEPTABLE' CRITERIA	ADHESIVE BACKING BACKING
Ε.	NO BLIND CONNECTORS - MAJOR 'BATTLE'	TYPICAL CORNER PAR SHARP
F.	IMPACT OF TETHER RINGS AND HANDHOLDS – WHERE, SPACE ALLOCATION, STRUCTURE BEEF-UP, ETC.	

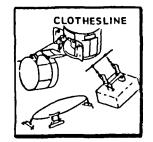
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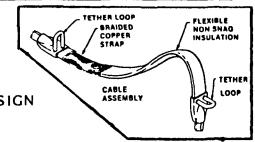
P/L SERVICING - LESSONS LEARNED

(CONT'D)

- 5. (CONT'D)
 - G. IMPACT OF GROUNDING STRAPS
 - USUALLY 'FORGOTTEN' UNTIL WELL INTO CRITICAL DESIGN
 - LOCATION, HANDLING
 - H. CABLE 'MANAGEMENT' PROBLEM
 - USUALLY NOT CONSIDERED EARLY ENOUGH IN DESIGN LAYOUTS
 - REQUIRES ADDED 'CREW AIDS'
 - I. CONNECTOR INDEXING
 - THERE IS A DESIRED CONNECTOR MATED POSITION ORIENTATION
 - CONNECTOR MATED POSITION CUES
 - J. MULTI-LAYER INSULATION (MLI) COVERING
 - FRAGIL/SURFACE DAMAGE POTENTIAL
 - ENVELOPE IMPACT
 - K. ITEM TRANSFER
 - CLOTHESLINE APPROACH APPEARS PRACTICAL
 - PERMITS 2-CREW TEAM COOPERATIVE EFFORT
 - LOW COST
 - LOW WEIGHT/STOWAGE
 - HIGHLY VERSITLE/FLEXIBLE



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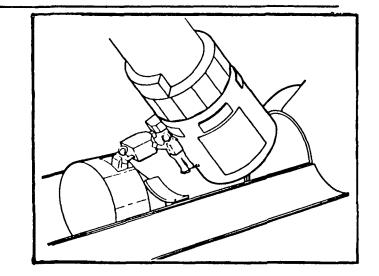


P/L SERVICING - LESSONS LEARNED

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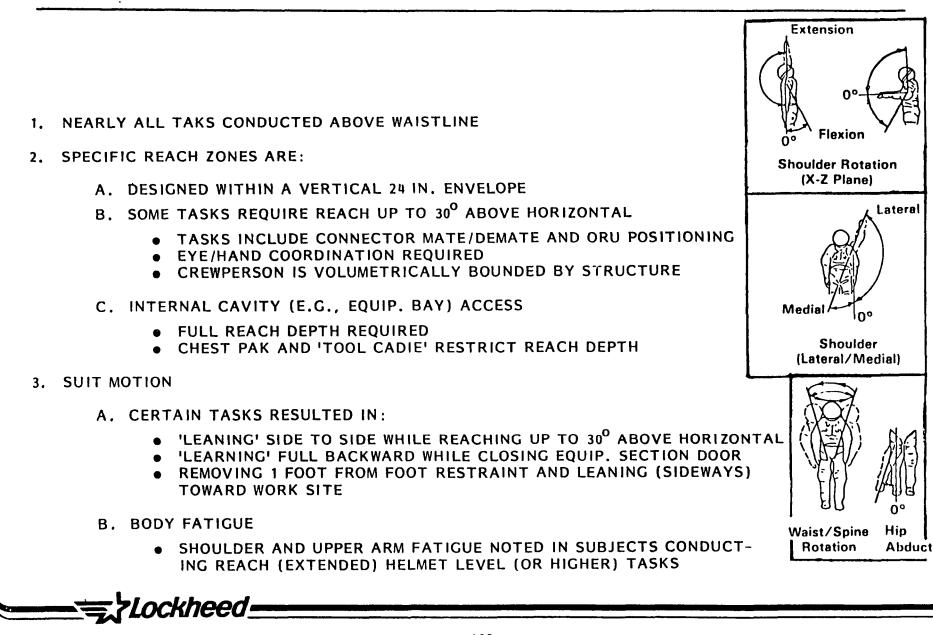
- 6. CREW INDUCED LOADS
 - A. REQUIRES VERY EARLY DEFINITION
 - B. PRODUCED MAJOR IMPACT ON 1 P/L IN PARTICULAR
 - C. DESIGN SAFETY FACTOR OF 3 IS SIGNIFICANT
 - ALSO DESIGN TO LIMIT VS. YIELD
- 7. SIMULATION
 - A. 1-G SUITED SIMULATION HIGHLY EFFECTIVE
 - STATIONARY TASKS
 - MIN. 'BACKWARD' LEANING
 - MIN. 'SIDE' LEANING
 - UPRIGHT BODY
 - ADEQUATE FOR 'ICD' PREPARATION
 - REQUIRES 'ARTICULATING' FOOT RESTRAINT WITH ELEVATION
 - B. SUITED UNDERWATER SIMULATION HIGHLY EFFECTIVE
 - TASKS REQUIRING SIGNIFICANT TRANSLATION
 - TASKS NECESSITATING MAJOR BODY MOVEMENT AND NON-UPRIGHT BODY POSITION
 - UNRESTRAINED (BUT TETHERED) MOVEMENT OF LARGE OBJECTS
 - LEARNING OF WEIGHTLESS EFFECT ON TASK
- 8. SHUTTLE EMU DATA CRITICAL TO DESIGN
 - A. APOLLO A7 LB SUIT MAY NOT BE CHARACTERISTIC OF SHUTTLE SUIT
 - B. LATE INCORPORATION OF SHUTTLE EMU ANTHROPMETRICS:
 - MAY IMPACT DESIGN
 - MAY INVALIDATE EXISTING TIME-LINES AND SIM. RESULTS
 - MAY RESULT IN SUBMITTAL OF COSTLY ECP's

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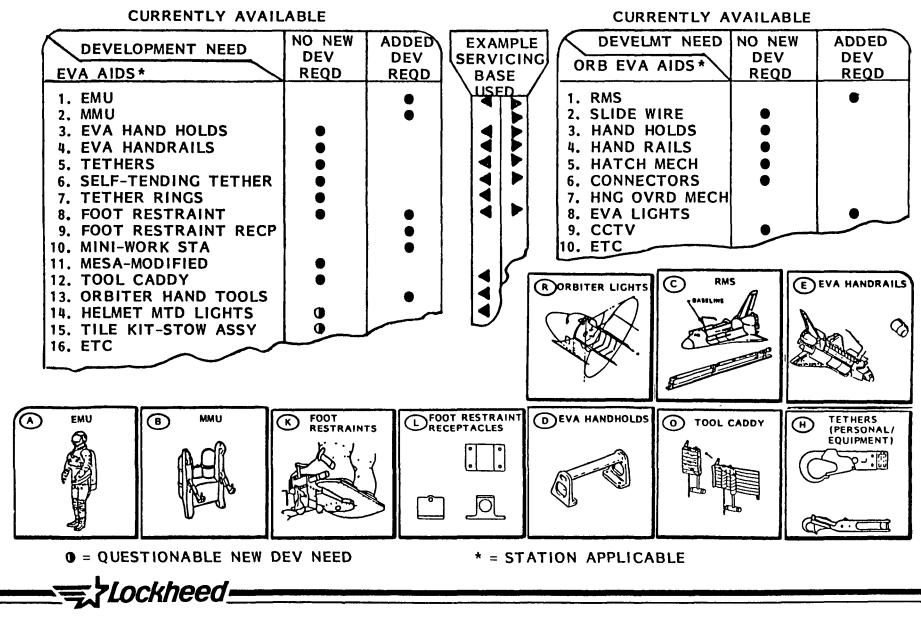
SUIT MOBILITY - UTILIZATION RANGES



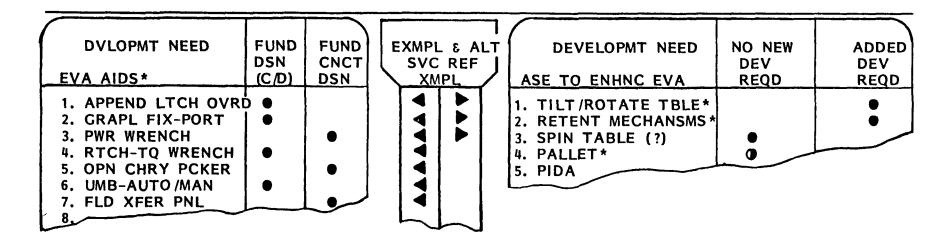
CURRENT TECHNOLOGY (HDWR) STATE-OF-ART

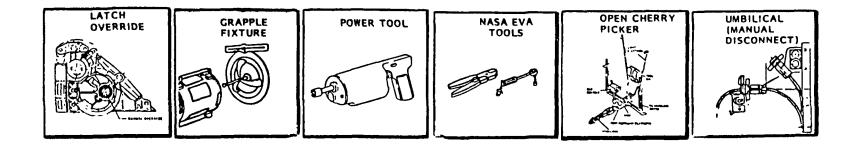
	FLIGHT H	IARDWARE
EQUIPMT FEATURES FOR ON-ORBIT CHANGEOUT/OVERRIDE	NASA	DoD
 INSTALL/REMOVE TECHNIQUES-SMALL (>1 CU FT) TO BIG (<52 CU FT) 	FD	PD/P
COMPONENT /SUB-MODULE /MODULE MOUNTING TECHNIQUES	FD/F	FD/F
CONNECTOR MATE/DEMATE-MANUAL/RACK/AUTOMATED	FA	FD
 CONNECTOR TYPES ε EVA PROVISIONS 	FA ->	AVAIL
 CONNECTOR & GROUNDING STRAP HANDLING TECHNIQUES 	FD/FA	FD/F
 MULTIPLE (MORE THAN 3 PER BOX) CONNECTOR I/F TECHNIQUES 	FD/F	FD
 ROUND CORNER/EDGE CRITERIA ε 'FIXES' 	F/FA	FD
 UNIVERSAL 'CAST' LOW COST HANDHOLDS 	FA ->	AVAIL
 UNIVERSAL 'CAST' LOW COST TETHER RINGS 	FA	AVAIL
 MECHANICAL TIE-DOWN FASTENERS (EVA-TOOL COMPATIBLE) 	FD/FA 🔶	AVAIL
 PANEL-DOOR FASTENERS (LOAD & NON-LOAD CARRYING) 	FD/F	. –
 PANEL-DOOR HINGE & 'STAY-OPEN' DEVICES 	FD/F	-
 THERMAL & GROUNDING I/F TECHNIQUES 	FD/F	PD/P
 MOUNTING RAIL TECHNIQUES (EQUIP REMOVE/REPLACE) 	FD	-
• VERY-HIGH TOLERANCE (13 SEC OF ARC) EVA ALIGNMT MTG TECHNIQUES	FD/F	-
• RACK & PANEL INSTALLATION ALIGNMENT TECHNIQUES	FD/P	P
 APPENDAGE/BOOM SEPARATION DEVICES 	FD/F	FD/P
 APPENDAGE BOOM MECHANISMS & EVA-TOOL OVERRIDE TECHNIQUES 	FD/F	
• EVA XLATION RAILS & MOUNTING FEATURES FOR S/C	FD	-
• FOOT RESTRAINT RECEPTACLES & S/C MOUNTING I/F FEATURES		
 MULTI-POSITIONABLE (ROLL/YAW/PITCH) FOOT RESTRAINT (NO HAND OPS) 		
• EVA TORQUE-RATCHET WRENCH		
• FOOT RESTRAL		
		
FD = FINAL DESIGN F = FABRICATION FA = FLIGHT ARTICLE P = PROTOTYPE	$\underline{[} PD = PRE$	LIM DESIG

EVA SERVICING MAINTENANCE HDWR - TECHNOLOGY BASE



EVA SERVICING - MAINT HDWR TYPICAL EVA AIDS IN WORK & EXISTING ASE



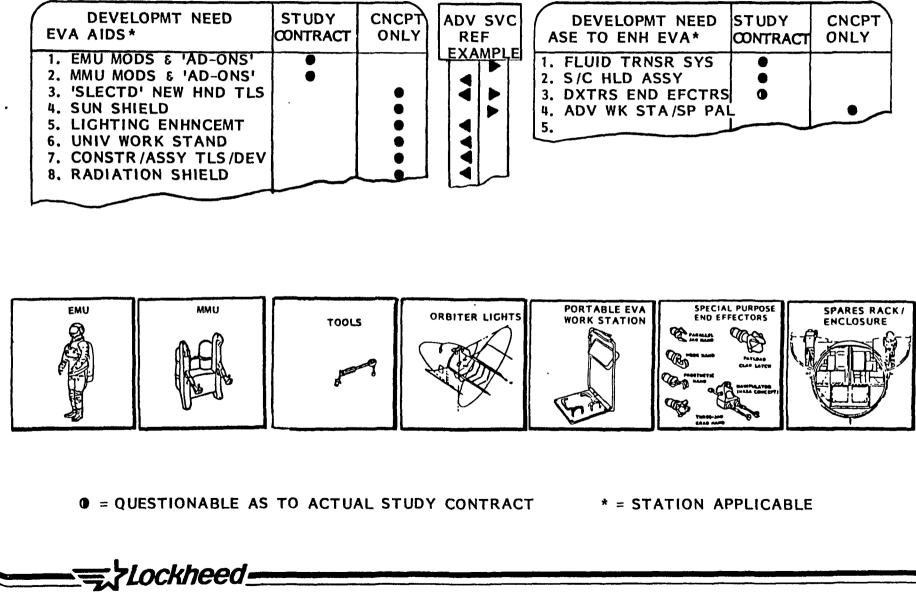


• = QUESTIONABLE NEW DEV NEED

=_>Lockheed_

***** = STATION APPLICABLE

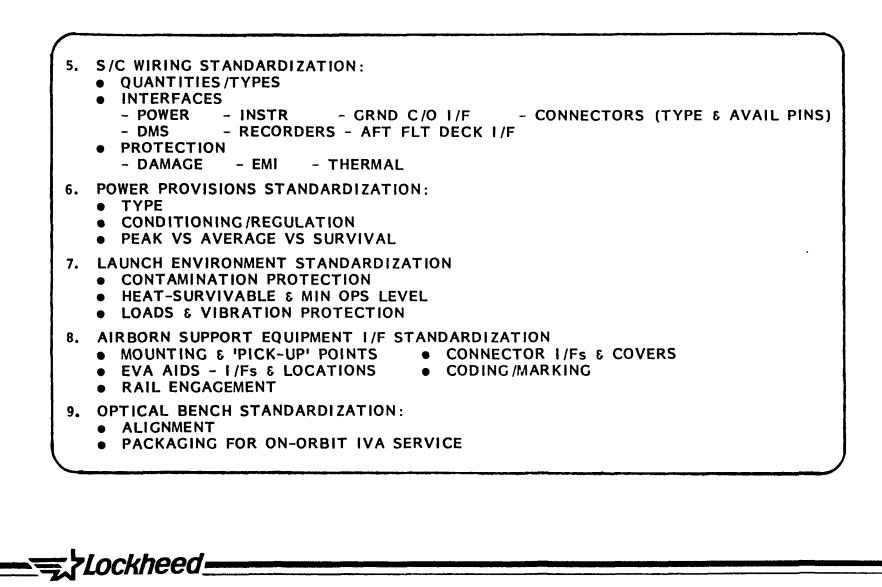
EVA SERVICING & MAINTENANCE HDWR - TYPICAL EVA AIDS & ASE STUDIES/CONCEPT



S/C ORBITAL REPLACEMENT UNIT (ORU) UPDATE

 C. TYPICAL DESIGNED-IN TECHNIQUES INCLUDE: 1. USE OF CONNECTORS WITH SEVERAL MORE PINS THAN REQUIRED 2. USE OF STANDARDIZED MOUNTING & INTERFACE FEATURES: RAILS/GUIDES I/F ALIGNMENT REGISTRY MOUNTING FASTENERS MODULE/SUB-MODULE CONFIG STRUCTURAL LOAD POINT DESIGN THERMAL SURFACE INTERFACES INDEXING/ORIENTATION 3. DATA SYSTEM INTERACTION STANDARDIZATION: COMPUTER (BYTES & BITS) INSTRUMENTATION & C/O DATA STORAGE 		FREQUENTLY THERE IS ACTUALLY LITTLE IMPACT FOR 'ORU UPDATE' IF THE CAPABILITY HAS BEEN DESIGNED INTO THE S/C
 2. USE OF STANDARDIZED MOUNTING & INTERFACE FEATURES: RAILS/GUIDES I/F ALIGNMENT REGISTRY MOUNTING FASTENERS MODULE/SUB-MODULE CONFIG STRUCTURAL LOAD POINT DESIGN THERMAL SURFACE INTERFACES INDEXING/ORIENTATION 3. DATA SYSTEM INTERACTION STANDARDIZATION: COMPUTER (BYTES & BITS) INSTRUMENTATION & C/O INTERFACES INTERFACES INTERFACES INTERFACES INTERFACES INTERFACES INTERACTION STANDARDIZATION: INSTRUMENTATION & C/O 	C.	
COMPUTER (BYTES & BITS) INSTRUMENTATION & C/O DATA DUMP DATA COMPRESION		2. USE OF STANDARDIZED MOUNTING & INTERFACE FEATURES:• RAILS /GUIDES• I/F ALIGNMENT REGISTRY• MOUNTING FASTENERS• MODULE /SUB-MODULE CONFIG• STRUCTURAL LOAD POINT DESIGN• THERMAL SURFACE INTERFACES• INSTALLATION VOLUME• CONNECTOR I /F POINTS• CONSUMABLE RESUPPLY I /F POINTS• GROUND HANDLING INTERFACES• GROUND HANDLING INTERFACES
 4. THERMAL DISSIPATION AND PROTECTION ACTIVE PASSIVE 		ACTIVE

S/C ORBITAL REPLACEMENT UNIT (ORU) UPDATE (CONTINUED)



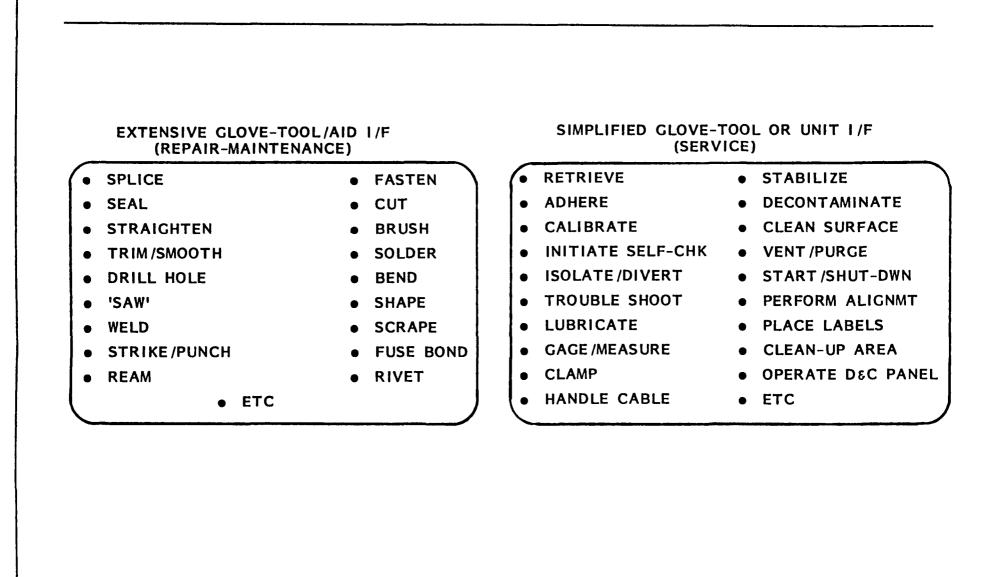
135

REDUCED ORU IMPLEMENTATION COSTS NOW REALIZABLE

- A. REPRESENTATIVE COMPLIMENT OF ORU PACKAGING AND INTERFACE DESIGNS NOW AVAILABLE FOR TYPICAL S/C
 - B. CONNECTOR TYPES (VARIETIES, SHELL SIZES, PIN COUNTS AND WING TABS) NOW AVAILABLE AS STANDARD HARDWARE FROM VENDOR
 - C. HOLD-DOWN FASTENERS IDENTIFIED AND NOW STANDARD VENDOR HARDWARE
 - D. THERMAL (COLD PLATE) SURFACE DEFINED AND THRU THERMAL TEST-CONSEQUENTLY AN APPROACH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED
 - E. SHARP CORNER/EDGE/RADIUS ISSUE IDENTIFIED/RESOLVED
 - DIMENSIONS AGREED UPON
 - EDGE/CORNER APPLICATION KIT DEFINED AND THRU MATERIAL STANDARDS
 - F. TOOLING HARDWARE DEVELOPMENT ISSUE RECENTLY RESOLVED VIA P-380 PROGRAM
 - . MAJOR COST REDUCTION
 - G. CREW AIDS (TETHERS AND HANDHOLDS) DEFINED AND THRU DESIGN (PRE-FLT HDWR FAB)
 - H. CONNECTOR MATE/DEMATE (AND ASSOCIATED ORU TRAYS) APPROACH SOLVED, MOCKUPS FABRICATED AND TESTS COMPLETED TO PROVE CONCEPT
 - DRIVE FASTENERS DEFINED AND NOW STANDARD PART

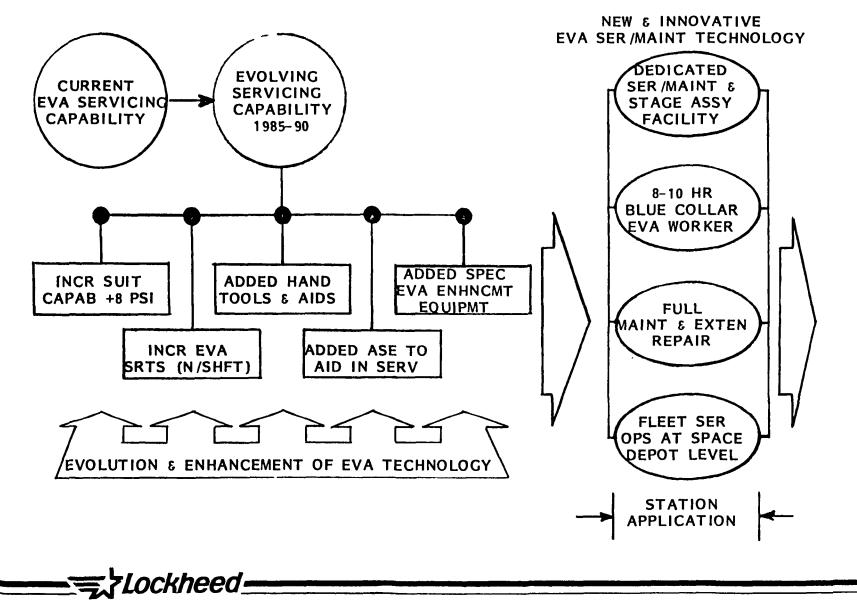
'NEW' EVA TASKS ENVISIONED FOR ADV SHUTTLE SUPPORT

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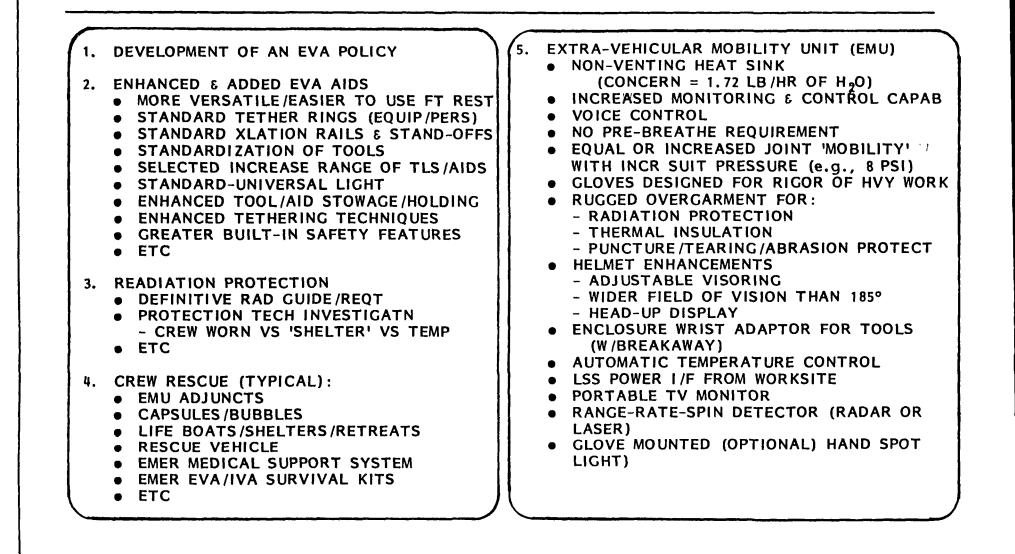


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EVA TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION - SHUTTLE TO STATION



EVA TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



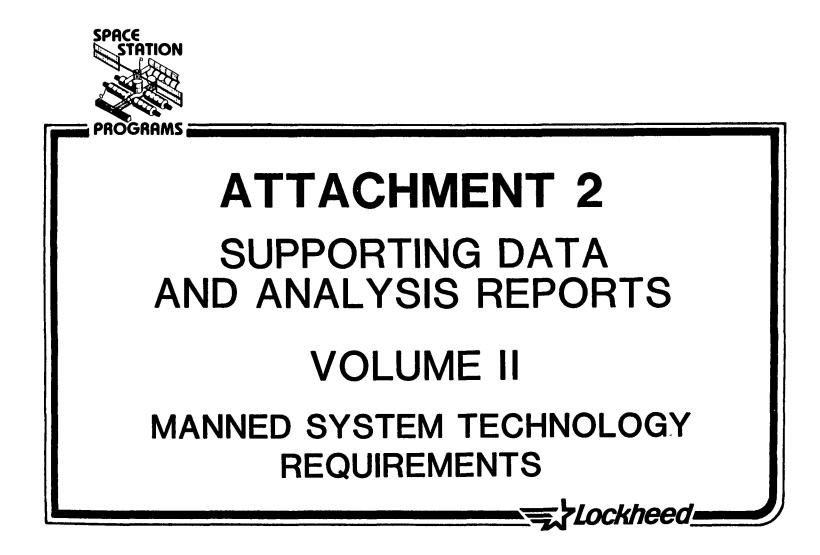
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	CONCLUSIONS
A.	THE BASIS FOR SERVICING FROM THE ORBITER HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
B.	CONSIDERABLE TECHNOLOGY AND ASSOCIATED APPROACHES EXIST FOR DESIGN OF SPACE- CRAFT FOR ON-ORBIT SERVICING/MAINTENANCE
C	DESIGN FOR ON-ORBIT SERVICING/MAINTENANCE IS GENERALLY NOT CONSIDERED EARLY ENOUGH IN THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CYCLE
D	PRIMARY CONCERN IN DESIGN FOR SERVICING/MAINTENANCE IS STANDARDIZATION
Ε.	THE ISSUE OF 'SPARES' CONTINUES TO BE A PROGRAM LEVEL PROBLEM
F.	ADEQUATE EVA SERVICING HOWR EXISTS FOR INITIAL CHANGEOUT SERVICING FUNCTIONS
G	NEW EVA SERVICING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IS PROCEDING IN A FRAGMENTED MANNER: 1. FRAGMENTATION PRIMARILY CREATED BY FUNDING RESTRICTIONS 2. NASA MAKING EFFORTS TO FOCUS-IN ON THIS CONCERN 3. NASA/Dod TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT COMPATIBILITY NOT YET INTEGRATED
Н	LITTLE EFFORT YET EXPENDED ON DEFINING AN EVA TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR POTENTIAL TRANSITION TO THE STATION
١.	IT IS NOT TOO EARLY TO BEGIN DEVELOPING AN ORBITAL SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE CONCEPT(S) FOR SPACE STATION
J.	NO INTEGRATED SERVICING AND REL/MAINT APPROACH AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION EXISTS TO INITIATE SPACE STATION EARLY PLANNING/ANALYSIS
K	BOTH THE NASA AND CONTRACTORS CAN PLAY A PIVOTAL ROLE IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING AN ORBITAL SERVICING REL/MAINT CONCEPT(S), DOCUMENTATION, AND THUS, A MORE INTEGRATED STATION IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

RECOMMENDATIONS

 A. EVA TECHNOLOGY PRESENTED IN THE VARIOUS PAPERS AT THIS CONFERENCE SHOULD BE COMPILED AND ACTIVITY INITIATED: CATEGORIES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AGREEMENTS (AT LEAST TENTATIVE) SHOULD BE REACHED ON THE MAJORITY OF SUB-CATEGORY LISTS SOME ACCORD OUGHT TO BE ACHIEVED IN DETERMINING CERTAIN PRIORITIES B. THE PANEL AND 'COMMITTED MEMBERS' SHOULD CONTINUE AS A TEAM: FURTHER IDENTIFY/DEFINE THE TECHNOLOGIES PREPARE TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULES DELINEATE COST FACTORS FOR THE TECHNOLOGIES AND PRIORITIZE ESTABLISH A MORE RIGOROUS LIAISON WITH DOD AND CONTINUE INTERFACE WITH THE AIAA/USAF MAN-IN-SPACE PANEL PREPARE INTERIUM AND INFORMAL PANEL INPUTS C. THE NASA PANEL SHOULD CONSIDER OBTAINING MODEST FUNDS FOR TECHNOLOGY PANEL EFFO ONE OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE AIAA/USAF MAN-IN-SPACE TECHNOLOGY PANEL CONTINUED FOLLOW-UP OF THIS PANEL IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MORE NEAR-TERM SHUTTLE EVA TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION 		
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SHUTTLE EVA TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION		
		SHUTTLE EVA TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION

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MANNED SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY REQTS

Presentation To

SPACE STATION TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP HUMAN CAPABILITIES PANEL

Dr. Alan Chambers, Chairman

28 MARCH 1983

H. T. Fisher

Crew Systems Supervisor

Lockheed Missiles & Space Company

PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- A. TO PRESENT A VERY GENERAL OVERVIEW (POT POUR RI) OF SELECTED MANNED SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
- B. TO PROMOTE AN OPEN, LIVELY, SLEEVES ROLLED-UP INTERACTIVE SESSION
- C. TO AID IN TRANSMITTING TO THIS ASSEMBLED GROUP SELECTED RESULTS/ RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AIAA/USAF MAN-IN-SPACE TECHNOLOGY PANEL*
- D. TO ASSIST IN GATHERING NASA/CONTRACTOR HUMAN CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY PANEL RESULTS FOR USE IN SUBSEQUENT AIAA/USAF MAN-IN-SPACE PANEL ACTIVITIES
- E. TO ENCOURAGE MORE DIRECT & FREQUENT DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE NASA & USAF HUMAN/MANNED SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY PANELS

* GRACIOUS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT IS GIVEN TO THE AUTHORS OF THE AIAA/USAF MAN-IN-SPACE TECHNOLOGY PANEL (IN PARTICULAR, PAUL BUCHANAN, M.D.) FOR LIBERAL USE OF THEIR MATERIALS HEREIN

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PRESENTATION CONTENTS

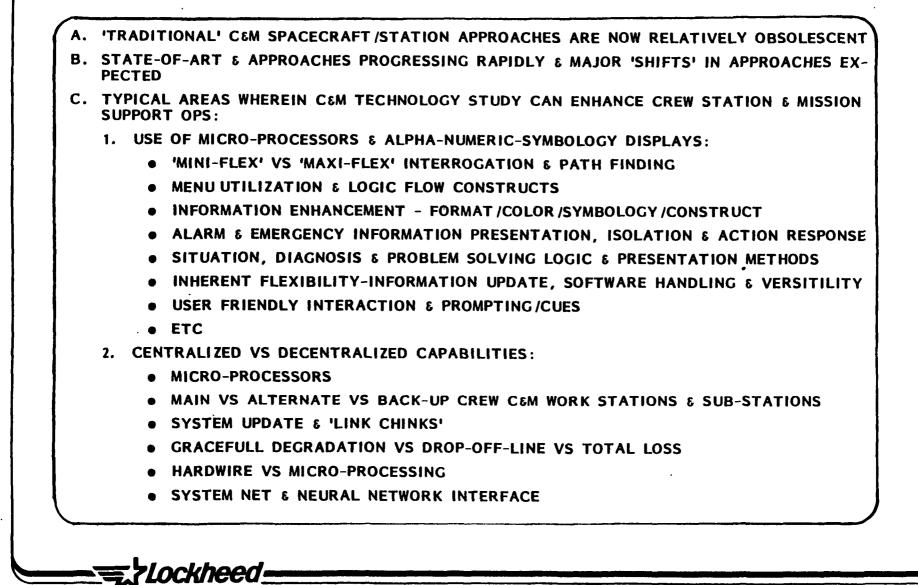
- A. OBJECTIVES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- B. STATION OPERATIONS COMMAND & MONITOR TECHNOLOGY
- C. CONSIDERATIONS FOR ADVANCED CREW WORK STATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
- D. CREW STATION DESIGN LIVING HABITAT TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEV NEEDS
- E. CREW SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
- F. OPERATOR FUNCTIONS, & SERVICING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
- G. EVA TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
- H. MANNED SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY & ORBITAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
- 1. ROBOTICS/TELEOPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CANDIDATES
- J. RMS/CRANE TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT CANDIDATES
- K. HEALTH MAINTENANCE & MEDICAL CARE TECHNOLOGY NEEDS
- L. BEHAVIORAL TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
- M. MISCELLANEOUS TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
- N. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

STATION OPERATIONS-COMMAND & MONITOR TECHNOLOGY (SELECTED FACTORS)

The facing and following page present, in a very simplified manner, areas of potential technology investigation and development relative to on-board man-in-the-loop command and monitor technology. These selected factors indicate only some of the top-tier factors to be considered when developing an integrated man-machine crew work station, e.g., interactive display and control station. As indicated, use of multiple microcomputers within the station is becoming a more viable concept and certainly worth further investigation. The issue of certralized vs decentralized capabilities is also integrally woven into the multiple microcomputer consideration matrix. Basic command and monitor system operations are most worthy of further consideration, particularly in light of the state-of-the-art effort being conducted by the military for 'battlefield' commanders and presently being installed in operational systems. Continued work in the area of displays and controls promotes a difficulty in literally keeping up with the state-of-the-art due to the extensiveness of research and the breadth of firms and countries now involved in this area. Security (e.g., the US National Security Mission associated with the station) continues to be a pivotal issue in information handling and processing, notwithstanding the need for communication. Finally, the dilemma of the use of the crew person and ageless question of his or her integration (level) and participation (extent) in the system continues to be a challenge for the crew systems analyst.

STATION OPERATIONS -

COMMAND & MONITOR TECHNOLOGY (SELECTED FACTORS)



155

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STATION OPERATIONS -COMMAND & MONITOR TECHNOLOGY (CONT'D)

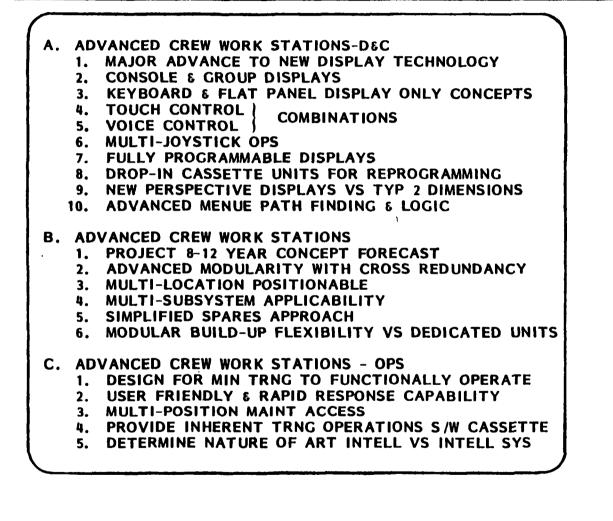
3. CEM SUB-SYSTEM OPS ■ EASE OF SET-UP & INITIATION • INTERACTION LOOPS-GROUND, FREE FLYERS, ATTACHED ELEMENTS, ETC. ● REFRESH, UPDATE & ON-LINE CHANGES FLEXIBILITY /VERSITILITY VS 'USEABILITY' LEVELS OF AUTONOMY & AUTOMATION VS HUMAN INTERACTION WHEN & WHY TO GET THE HUMAN OUT-OF-THE-LOOP ARTIFICIAL INTELLEGENCE VS INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS ■ HUMAN ERROR & SUB-SYSTEM OPERABILITY • HISTORICAL DATA, TRENDS & PREDICTIVE NEEDS SELF-CHECK δ 'CONFIDENCE' - DOES THE CREWPERSON BELIEVE IT STIMULUS VS RESPONSE ● C&M SUB-SYSTEM DEGREDATION - WHAT THEN(?) • ETC 4. BASIC CEM WORK STATION LAYOUT(S) AND NOS OF STATIONS & MINI-STATIONS 5. DISPLAY & CONTROL TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION & TRENDS VOICE CONTROL LIGHT PENS & OVERLAY / PROGRAMMABLE KEYBOARDS TOUCH PANELS REAL-TIME TRACKING DISPLAY DEVICES • USER FRIENDLY 'TERMINALS' REMOTE ITEM OPS ALARMS ETC 6. SECURITY 7. THE DILEMMA! TOO MUCH - TOO COMPLEX - TOO SPECIALIZED? Lockheed

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ADVANCED WORK STATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

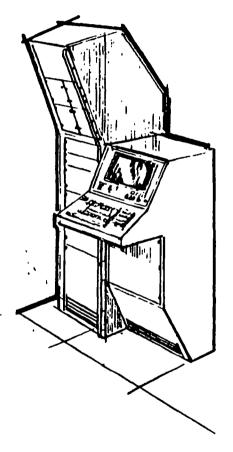
The current traditional spacecraft console/panel work station and the now out-moded (1972 technology) Orbiter flight deck system necessitates a new and fresh examination, particularly in light of the tremendous new advances in microprocessing and software. This effort will be a continuous one and will constantly be influenced by the ever-changing state-of-the-art in both computer and display device technology, as well as new and innovative use of the human in such areas as 'touch control' and voice input. A set of selected potential study, research, and development areas is presented on the facing page; however, the list is only typical and needs further expansion and greater clarification as to explicit content.

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR ADV WORK STA TECHNOLOGY DEV



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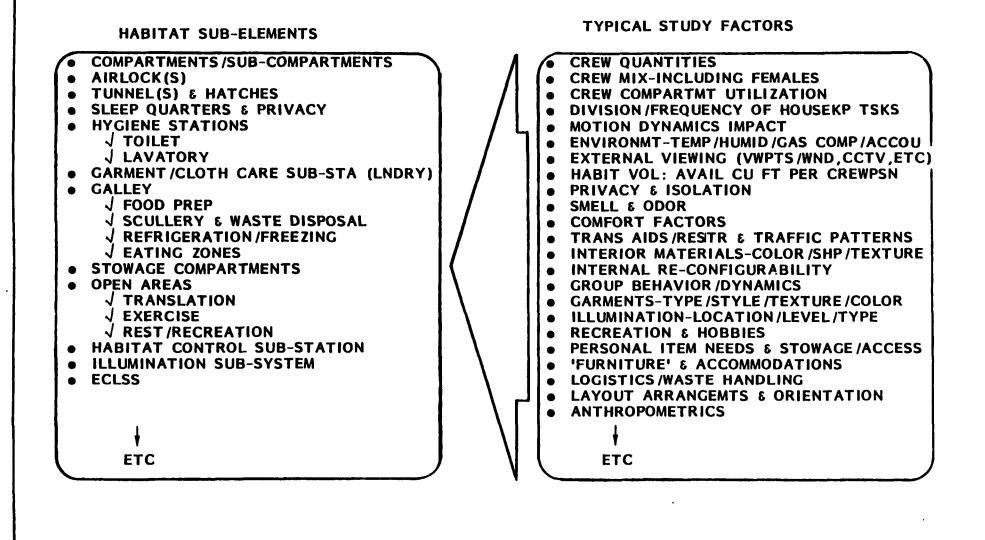
CREW STATION DESIGN - LIVING HABITAT TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEV. NEEDS

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The opposite page presents a simplified breakdown of the habitat sub-elements, and although not intended to be inelusive, indicates in general, many of the areas/elements of the living habitat. Adjacent to the breakdown is a list of candidate study, research, and development factors worthy of discussion relative to future commitment for technology development effort. These factors need further expansion and prioritization before embarking upon a technology development effort. Care should be exercised in assuring that the results of previous flights (e.g., Skylab) and future missions (e.g., Spacelab) are taken into account and lessons learned carefully examined and reviewed so as to establish proper lines of research and study and, as importantly, assigning appropriate priorities.

CREW STATION DESIGN - LIVING HABITAT

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CREW SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The facing page lists two areas wherein further technology research and development appear warranted; food systems and personal item support needs. A suggested set of candidate factors for potential study have been listed, and it is assumed that the two lists will be expanded and synthesized to assure appropriate consideration of the necessary items. To date, food systems technology has been advancing at a relatively reasonable rate; however, based on the high cost of launch to orbit weight constraints, often severe limitations have been placed on the development of a truely 'palatable' and flexible food system. With the requirement to support multiple crew members for extended periods of time (90 days or more), this area appears 'ripe' for 'fruitful' investigation. Similarly, attention to personal needs and support requirements will take on an ever-increasing importance -- particularly when coupled with the food/meal factors as they relate to morale and psychological status of the crew person during orbital stays.

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CREW SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

_	FOOD SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY NEEDS	\sim	PERSONAL ITEM &/OR SUPPORT TECH NEEDS
	FOOD PRESERVATION	1.	SLEEP COMPARTMENT (TYPICAL):
2.	FOOD PACKAGING	1	COMM CCTV IND CASETTES
	COMPRESSION		ADJ LITE FAN VIEW PORT
	• ESTHETICS	1	• GARMT STOW • HYG KIT • WRITING SURFACE
	CONTAINERS	l	GEN UTILITY STOWAGE PRIVACY PARTN
	• STOWABILITY	2.	RECREATION (TYPICAL):
3.	PALATABILITY	1	HOBBY KITS GAMES PHOTO /ART
	TEXTURE /FLAVOR /COLOR /SMELL		EXERCISE VDO TPS RECORDERS
4.	FOOD PREPARATION TECHNIQUES	3.	CREW IVA AIDS (TYPICAL):
5.	RECONSTITUTION		HANDHOLDS HANDRLS XLATION RAILS
6.	HEATING & CHILLING		• PLUG-IN LITE • GN TOOL • 'STICK PATCHES'
7.	WATER - HOT & COLD	1	• WASTE 'DMP' • RCORDS • DATA/INFO PKTS
8.	INDIVIDUAL SELECTION & CONDIMENTS		VAC CL PWR CDS TIMERS
9.	VARIETY & INHERENT MENUE	4.	GARMENTS
_	FOOD SUBSTITUTES & CHEMICAL FOOD SYN		• NEW/STD SHIRTSLEEVE CLOTHING & SIZING
_	CLOSED ECLSS & ON-BOARD FOOD GROWTH	1	• DISPOSABLE VS WASHABLE CLOTHING
12.	NUTRITIONAL BALANCE VS CALORIC INTAKE	1	 ODOR CONTROL & HYGIENIC HANDLING
13.	FOOD PREPARATION EFFICIENCY	1	• FOOTWARE (NOMINAL & ZERO-G [?]
14.	EMERGENCY FOOD SUPPLY	(• COLOR /TEXTURE /STYLE - MALE /FEMALE
15.	FOOD STOWAGE & PREPARATION TECHNIQUES	\sim	
	LOCKERS OVEN(S) SERVING		
	REFRIG FREEZER ETC		
16.	WASTE HANDLING & SCULLERY		

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OPERATOR FUNCTIONS & SERVICING TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

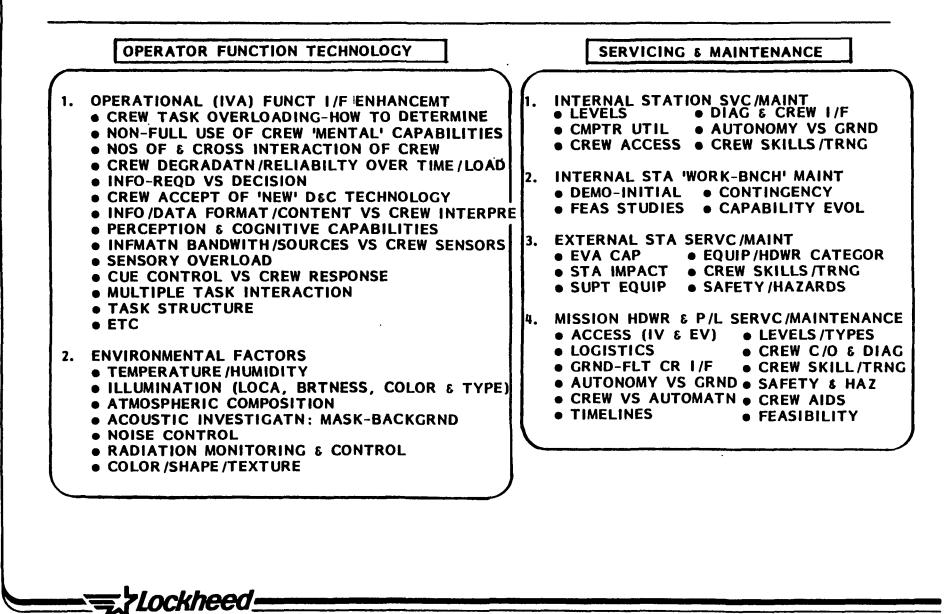
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The facing page presents two separate technology areas. The first, operator function technology, attempts to address the area of examining how the operator fits into the environment and work situation, and accordingly, how best to use him or her; and secondly, how to 'manipulate' and design the environment to enhance operator utilization. The list of functional enhancement only addresses a few of the issues and, therefore, needs further amplification. The major area of servicing and maintenance spreads across several functional zones of the station operational infra-structure. Accordingly, this area has extensive and broad ranging implications and definite cross relationships. Both internal and external servicing and maintenance of the station must be considered simultaneously, and particularly as an element of the overall space integrated logistics system. Also, servicing and maintenance of the mission elements, e.g., attached payloads, free flyers, tethered items, etc., additionally necessitate major investigation. Each of these aforementioned areas has extensive impact on the architectural development of the station, and as such, require early and careful consideration if the crew is to be successfully integrated into these operational elements and the station system architecture.

164

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OPERATOR FUNCTION & SERVICING TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

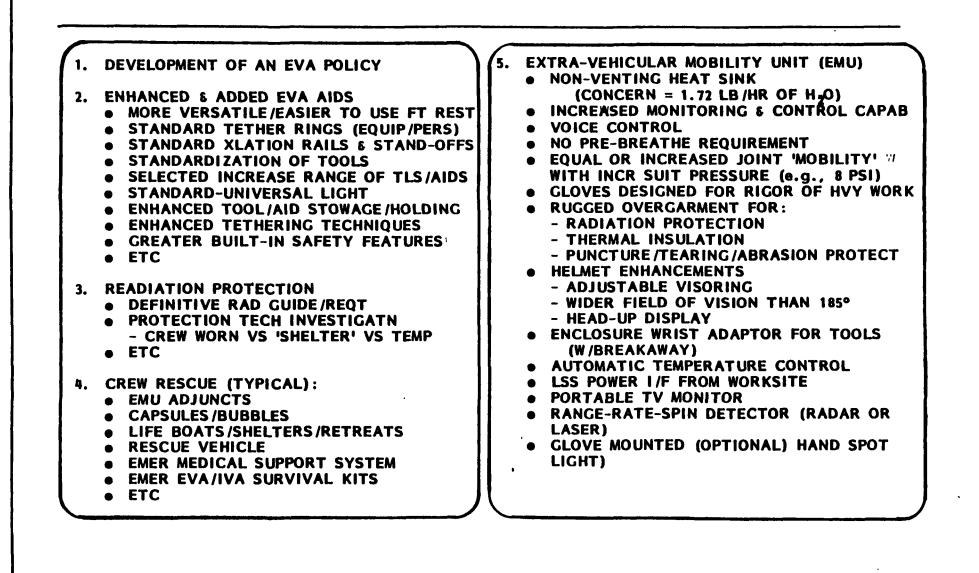


EVA TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

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This particular subject is being principally covered by another panel here at this conference. Nonetheless, the subject is worthy of mentioning to this group due to the inextricable interrelationship of many of these elements with the basic role of this panel. The importance of developing a clear and in-depth policy on EVA is critically needed and, quite frankly, has not been provided, although each EVA potential has been carefully examined and evaluated on a case-bycase basis. Standard approaches and clear direction has, however, often been lacking at the inception of a program and frequently doesn't exist until PDR or beyond! Other factors shown on the opposite page are indicative of areas for further study, research and actual hardware technology development. Again, as previously indicated, these factors must be carefully identified, defined, and prioritized prior to commitment of funds.

EVA TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



167

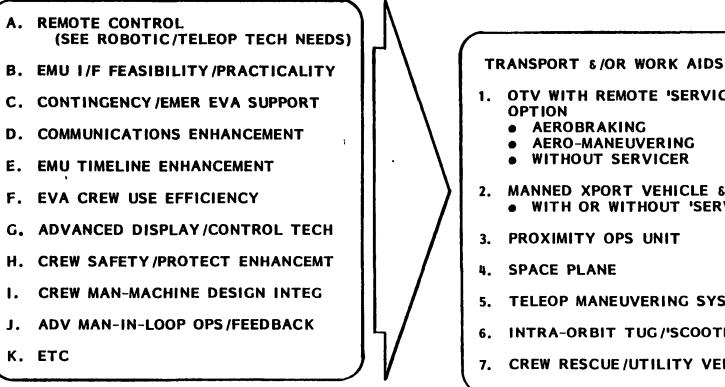
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MANNED SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY & ORBITAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

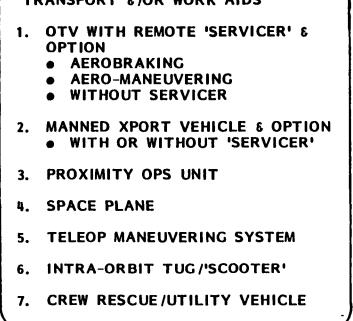
This area is relatively new as to incorporation of the crew into the station effort; however, many elements will make up the total station infra-structure, and transportation spacecraft are integral to this program. Accordingly, a few simple factors have been presented as they might relate to crew integration into the transportation spacecraft element. The spacecraft presented in the facing page (far right) are a mixed bag of potential vehicles, some manned and others remotely controlled. Nevertheless, man is in-the-loop for all candidate spacecraft. The listing of potential spacecraft is rather speculative at this time; however, some type of orbital transport vehicle will be required to ferry spacecraft to and from the station -- particularly for servicing of free-flying spacecraft. This entire area is fully open to exciting new work for the crew systems contingent and, thus, warrants considerable attention in the future. However, funding for this area may not be immediate. Thus, any selection of further work must be carefully considered relative to its applicability and early visibility.

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MANNED SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY & ORBITAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS



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ROBOTICS/TELEOPERATIONS - TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CANDIDATES

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The facing page simply lists a composite of parts (human and equipment) of potential robotic and/or teleoperator systems, and the basic issues associated with the six pre-defined elements. This list was prepared for another similar technology effort and has been reproduced exactly as presented. Further delineation of this list is necessary, and the effort put into the overall context of the robotic and/or teleoperator program. Certainly, the issues identified need to be prioritized and examined relative to importance, pacing needs, long-term procurements, etc., and integrated into the overall plans for the technology development efforts currently underway in this area.

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ROBOTICS/TELEOPERATIONS -TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CANDIDATES

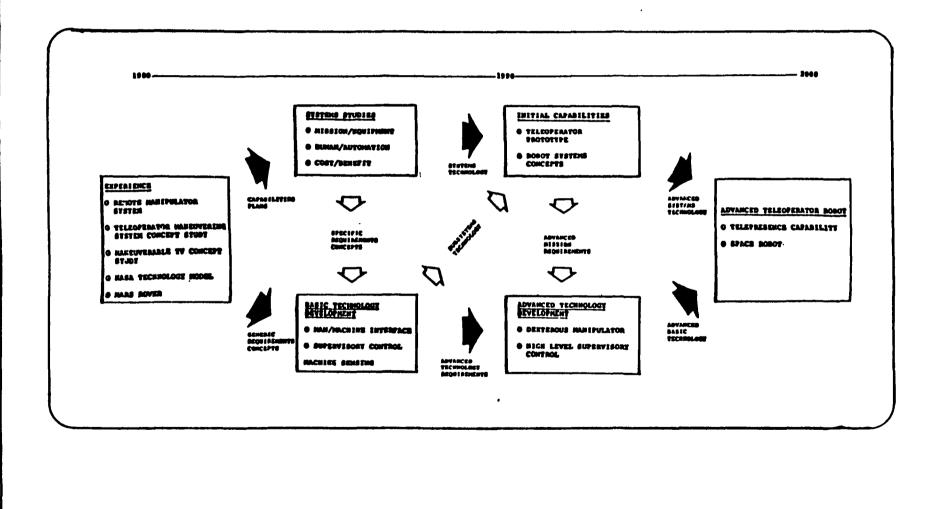
OPERATOR PARTS • Eyes, ears, hands, etc • Operator acceptance of technology • Number of operators required • Single operator's time-constrained	PROCESSING (CONTINUED)
 Operator acceptance of technology Number of operators required Single operator's time-constrained 	 Servo loop stability Delay Information bandwidth ISSUES Coordination of multiple effectors
 Number of operators required Single operator's time-constrained 	 Delay Information bandwidth ISSUES Coordination of multiple effectors
Single operator's time-constrained	ISSUES • Coordination of multiple effectors
Capabilities	
ISSUES Uman endurance	• Consion avoidance
 System response time 	Topography estimation
 Perceptual limits 	Robust control
Information assimilation rate and capacity	Mistake" monitoring
 Cognitive limits 	WORK SITE
CONTROL STATION	(Detectors
PARTS Sensory display	– internal state
PARIS (Command Generation	PARTS - external state: contact/non-contact
(● Delay	• Effectors
Control Station Architecture	 Actuators
Method of stereo vision display	↓● Linkages
ISSUES Visual enhancement (e.g., false color,	(● Lighting
scene interpretation)	 Detector configuration
• Display mechanisms	Space qualification
Command mechanisms	Auto-focus and auto-point
Integration of display and command	ISSUES (• Number and configuration of effectors
mechanisms	 Design of effectors (combination of man-
Communication of task semantics	ipulators and detectors)
PROCESSING	 Control of limber manipulators
Task-referenced control	• Scaling
Detector data integration and interpre-	TASK
tation for control	PARTS • Task-dependent
 Discrete decision making 	Degree of structure
PARTS • Estimation and recognition	ISSUES Primitive operations
Sequencing of operations (serial & parallel	I) • Task board definition
Coordination of multiple manipulators &	Le Experimental verification
processes	
• Plan generation .	
• Error recovery	

POSTULATED ROBOTICS/TELEOPERATOR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PHASING

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A simplified schedule flow of the technology development effort associated with the robotic and/or teleoperator elements is presented on the facing page. As with the previous page, this material was lifted from previous technology identification materials, and is presented here for discussion purposes and as a point for departure for subsequent review. It will be important to understand those studies and programs already underway in order to develop a meaningful technology development plan that meets previously stated objectives which, in themselves, may still need further definition and delineation as they relate to station operational needs.

POSTULATED ROBOTICS/TELEOPERATOR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PHASING



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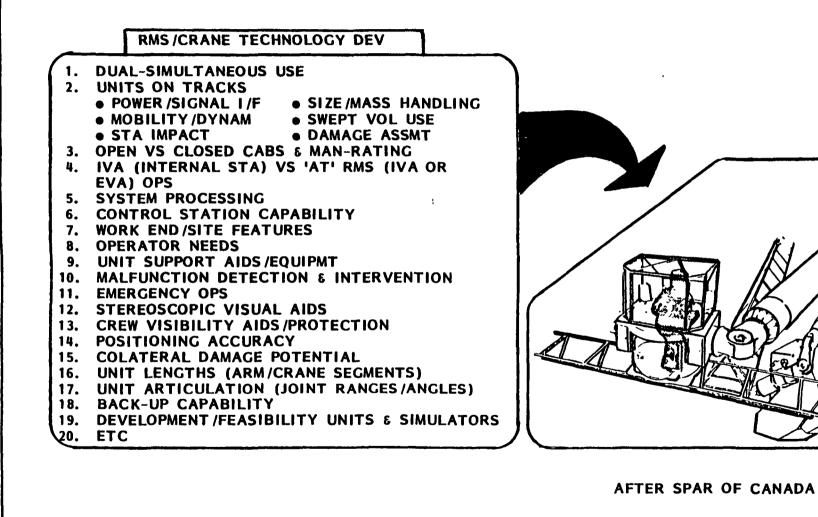
RMS/CRANE TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEVELOPMENT CANDIDATES

The facing page lists a composite of selected areas of further study and research relative to the potential utilization of the RMS (as currently defined) and a future development effort candidate -- a crane concept. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather included to stimulate further discussion. Spar of Canada has been working this area as part of the Space Station Definition study effort and, as such, has given a fair amount of thought to this subject. Little information appears available relative to detailed definition of a crane, although this idea has been discussed for several years. This effort may or may not be considered in concert with the previous area of robotics and/or teleoperators due to certain obvious similarities.

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RMS CRANE TECHNOLOGY STUDY/DEV CANDIDATES



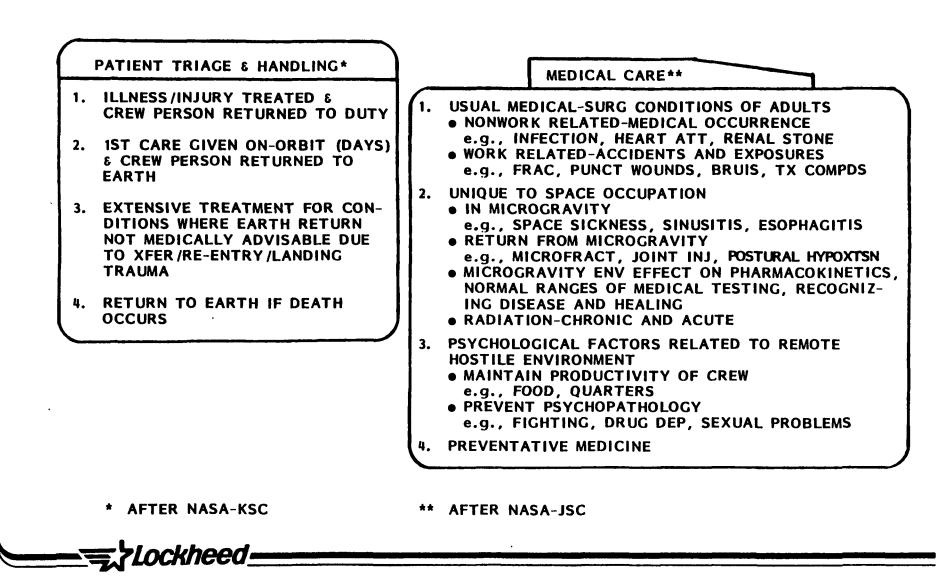
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HEALTH MAINTENANCE & MEDICAL CARE

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This area is most significant, based both on criticality to life in space and also on the vast amount of effort associated with past, on-going, and future planned activities. The philosophy of the need for health care and medical needs is well handled in other documentation developed by the NASA. The intent of the facing page is simply to indicate the need for patient handling and the medical care categories anticipated during orbital operations. As the definition of the station matures, so, too will the health and medical care concepts, approaches, and hardware implementation. The categories presented on the far right of the opposite chart are included only for discussionary purposes and, undoubtedly, will be massaged as this area becomes more definitized.

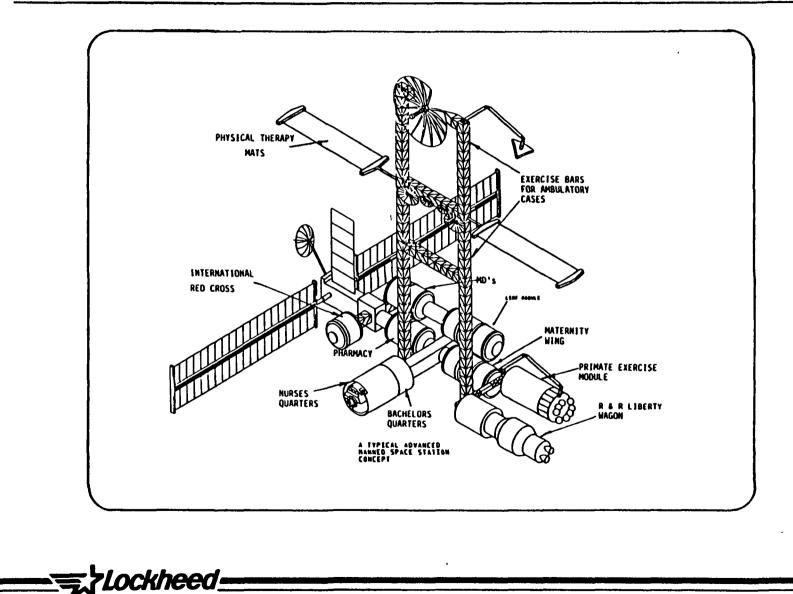
HEALTH MAINTENENCE & MEDICAL CARE



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THE ULTIMATE LIFE SCIENCES RESEARCH FACILITY

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179

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TYPICAL MEDICAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY O-G REQUIRING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (PARTIAL LISTING ONLY)

The list presented on the opposite and following page is included only as an indication of the varied medical problems which will be encountered in the weightless environment of the station (assuming no artifical gravity is to be provided, e.g., tethering). This list is from a previous technology conference (AIAA/USAF Man-In-Space Panel, 1982) and is indicative of the types of problems foreseen today based on previous knowledge gained and the extensive studies conducted to date. It is hoped that this list will stimulate further discussion on the needs for future study, research, and equipment technology development as it relates to the health and medical care element of the station.

TYP MED PROBLEMS CAUSED BY O-G (PARTIAL LISTING ONLY)

- 1. INTRAVENOUS (IV) FLUID INJECTION TECHNIQUES, TITRATION, AND POTENTIAL FOR PULMONARY EDEMA
- 2. GASTRIC AND OBDOMINAL LAVAGE TECHNIQUES (FLUID-AIR SEPARATION MECHANISM IN THE CLOSED LOOP)
- 3. FLUID (BLOOD, URINE, AND OTHER BODY FLUIDS) TRANSFER TECHNIQUE
- 4. MICROGRAVITY PATIENT STRETCHER INTEGRATED WITH CERVICAL TRACTION COLLAR OR TONGS
- 5. EXAMINING TABLE WITH RESTRAINTS FOR BOTH PATIENTS AND ATTENDANTS
- 6. X-RAY PICTURES TAKEN IN SPACE FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PLEURISY, HEMOTHORAX, AND INTRA-ABDOMINAL BLEEDING WILL BE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE SEEN ON EARTH, AS WELL AS AUSCULTA-TORY AND PERCUSSION SOUNDS
- 7. COMPUTERIZED IV GENERAL ANESTHESIA INSTEAD OF GASEOUS GENERAL ANESTHESIA
- 8. EYE IRRIGATION METHOD
- 9. ANY FLUID DROPS PROCEDURES, INCLUDING ANTIBODY TEST, NEED NEW METH OF APPLICATION
- 10. CORDIOPLMRY RESUSCITATN IN SPACE NEEDS INTEGRATED INSTRUMENTATION (THUMPR, RESP, DEFIBRILLATOR, EKG, URING OTPT, ARTERIAL BLOOD BASES, ε nh ε PULMNRY ART PRES MONIT
- 11. VOMITUS CONTROL TECHNIQUE

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- 12. A SPECIALLY DESIGNED "SHOWER" FOR CHEMICAL BURN PATIENT
- 13. INTEGRATED SURGICAL TRAYS TO RESTRAIN NUMEROUS INSTRUMENTS & CONSUMMABLES

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TYP MED PROBLEMS CAUSED BY O-G (PARTIAL LISTING ONLY) CONTINUED

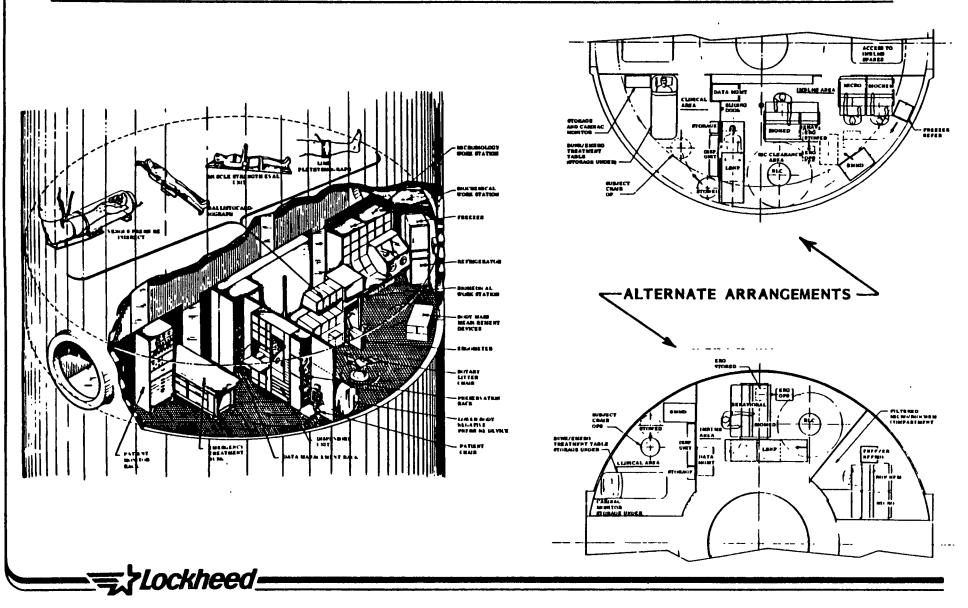
14. SURGICAL OPERATING TABLE FOR HUMAN PATIENTS 15. TECH TO PROTECT & ENSURE SURV FOR THE FLIGHT CREWMEN AGAINST ATOMIC & LASER/BIO-LOGICAL & CHEM ATTACK & OR OTHER WARFARE HAZARDS ON-BOARD THE SPACE STATION 16. BIO-ISOLATION SYS SEPARATING COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PATIENTS FROM HEALTHY CREW MEMBERS & THE LIFE SUPPORT SYS 17. EVACUATION & SUCTION OF FLUIDS FROM BODY CAVITIES DIFFICULT 18. SURGICAL PREPARATION METHODS OF PATIENT SCRUBBING 19. PANPERITONITIS DUE TO REPTURED APPENDICITIS CANNOT BE OPEN UNLESS GOOD METHODS OF PREVENTING CONTAMONATION OF ATMOSPHERE ARE ESTABLISHED 20. ON-BOARD PREP CAPABILITY FOR IV FLUIDS & BLOOD VOLUME SUBSTITUTES 21. DRUG SHELF-LIFE POTENCY MAINTENANCE & STORAGE METHODS 22. NON-GRAVITY-DEPENDENT MECHANISMS OF CLINICAL LAB TEST EQUIPMT PROCEDURES (HEMA-TOLOGY, BIOCHEM, IMMUNOENZYMOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY) 23. TECH OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPT FOR THE FLIGHT CREWMEN IN PEACE & WARTIME 24. VITAL FUNCTIONS MONITORING FOR EVA CREW & RESCUE TECHNOLOGY 25. IDENTIFICATION OF MOST APPROPRIATE ZERO-G THERAPEUTIC METHODS IN LIGHT OF PROVEN **ONE-G THERAPEUTIC METHODS**

HEALTH CARE - MEDICAL FACILITY - TYPICAL

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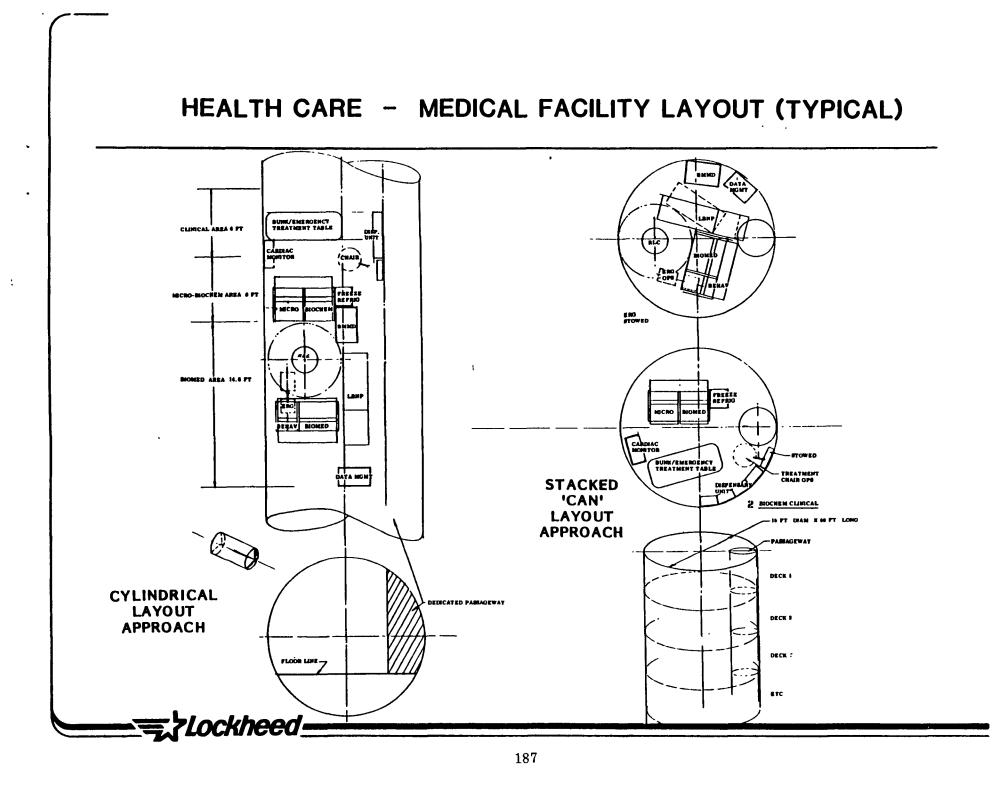
Examples on this and the next page indicate candidate health and medical care facility layouts for both cylindrical and 'stacked can' station architecture. The examples are included only to provide a gross idea as to the nature of a 'full-up' facility of this type. Certainly, the arrangement and layout would be subject to the station architectural configuration. Additionally, the nature of equipment and philosophy of use may change prior to the station implementation phase. Nonetheless, these two examples provide some conceptual understanding of approaches taken previously.





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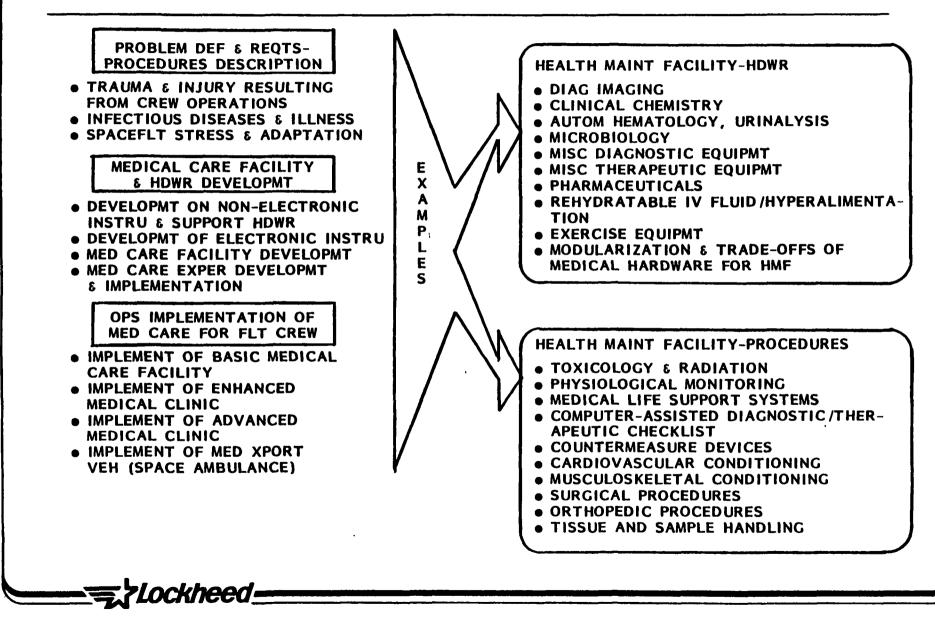


TECHNOLOGY STUDY AREAS

The facing page attempts to indicate (in general) those categories of potential study relative to the health and medical care element. To the right of the chart are two selected examples of potential health maintenance facility/hardware, and procedures associated with the conduct of the medical effort. It is patently obvious that this area can be substantially expanded and much more exhaustive technology listing detail provided. Of concern is the need for prioritization and the careful selection of study and research which can be considered an extension of the Shuttle needs and similarly, logically and systematically evolved to the station era.



TECHNOLOGY STUDY AREAS



HUMAN RESEARCH & HEALTH CARE LABORATORY (PERSPECTIVE)

This facing page and the next portray a conceptual approach to the development of a human research and health care laboratory for the current space station study effort. The arrangement was developed to coincide with the Orbiter cargo bay limitations (e.g., 14.5 ft. diameter by up to 56 ft. long) for purposes of design constraint. The laboratory is a multi-functional element comprised of the following functional capabilities:

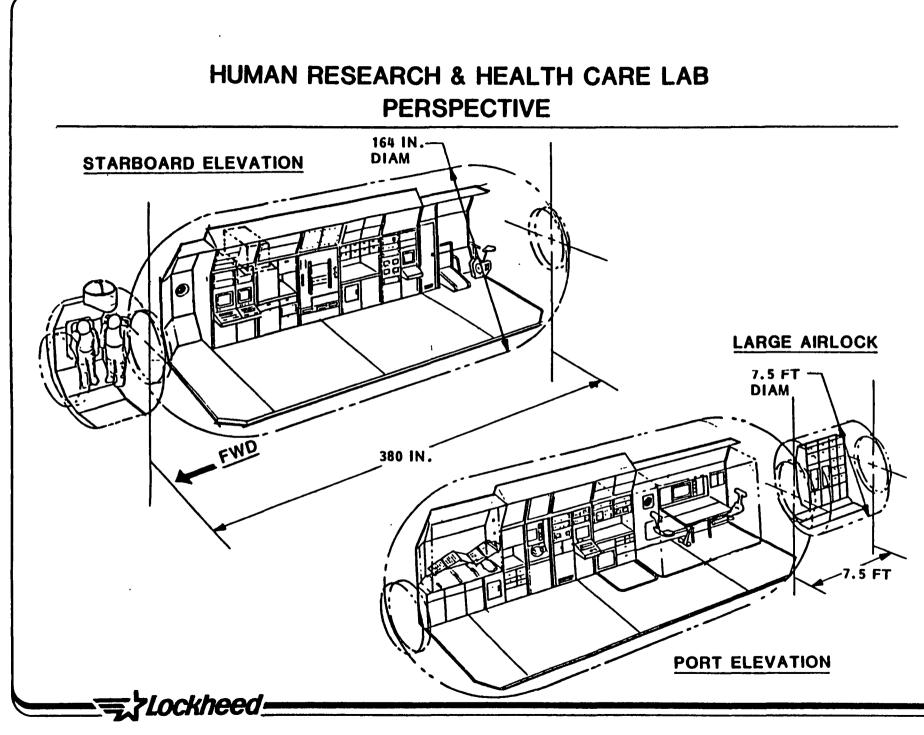
Health maintenance

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- Medical care and treatment
- Behavior evaluation/assessment
- Exercise and conditioning

- Research (biomedical/behavioral)
- Manned integration study
- Technology demonstration
- EVA research and development

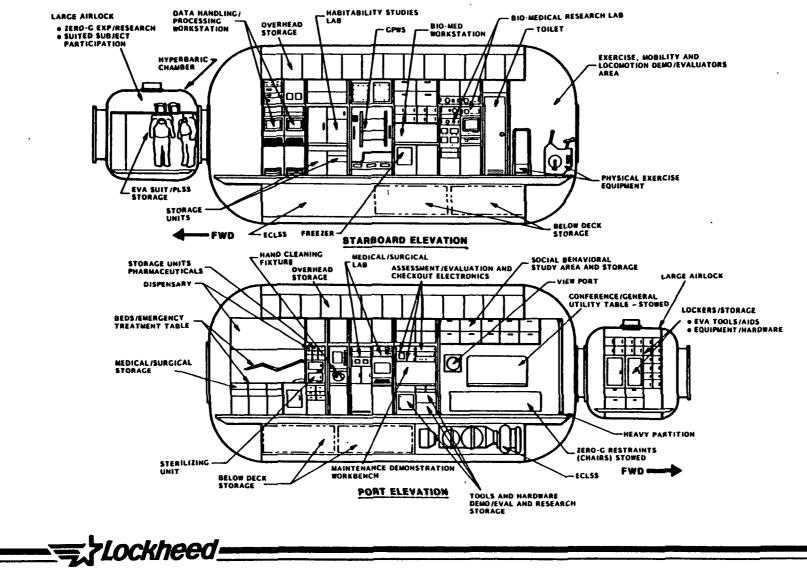
The makeup of the laboratory, although conceptual at this time, is indicative of past and present study activities on-going within the NASA, DoD and industry. Certainly, it appears beneficial to consider the potential of an 'entire' lab dedicated to this subject and, therefore, the opportunity to further study and develop a highly flexible and architecturally sensitive approach for the station era. Obviously, much more discussion is needed, particularly in the area of needs, definition of uses, requirements determination, etc. However, it is hoped that this concept will stimulate much added discussion and assist in establishing future technology development planning effort.



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HUMAN RESEARCH & HEALTH CARE LAB INTERIOR CUT-AWAY

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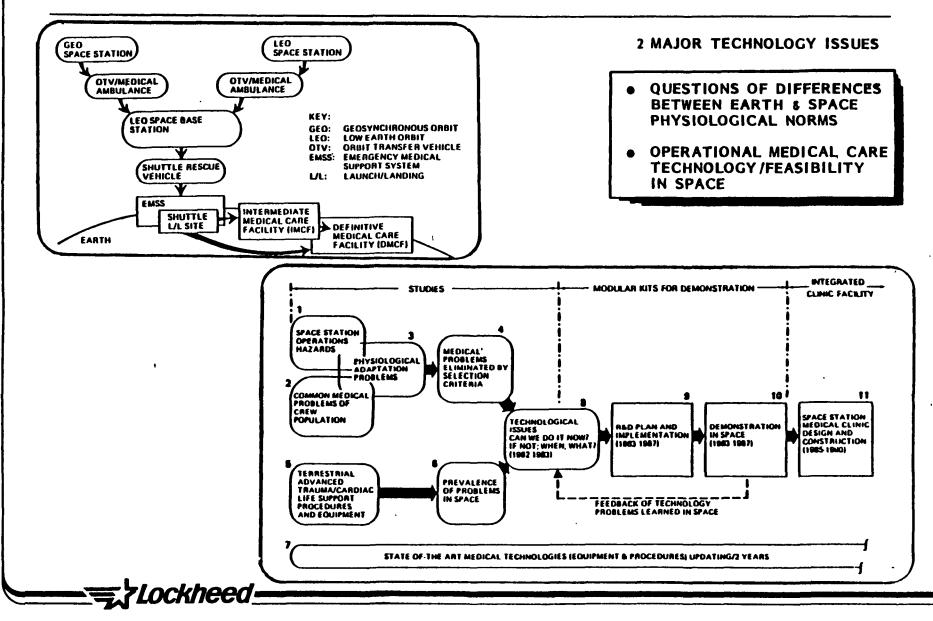


MEDICAL & HEALTH CARE SYSTEM CONCEPT & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

The facing page portrays an example of an integrated medical and health care system applicable to the current concept for the space station. Although this is only one example, it is considered adequate to indicate the nature of the overall effort. 'A simplified flow diagram of the technology approach keyed to a time scale is also presented. As on the previous page, this material also came from the AIAA/USAF Man-In-Space technology panel effort late last year (1982). As indicated, there appears to be two major issues; and accordingly, pose the challenge for the system concept definition and development. Obviously, this is a major undertaking and needs the closest of inter-agency cooperation, thereby suggesting a strong and well integrated sub-panel (a major panel/group in its own right) be formally 'enhanced' beyond that already existing. Considerable work must accompany this technology development effort, and a significant need exists to coordinate and maintain the momentum already developed.

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MEDICAL & HEALTH CARE SYSTEM CONCEPT & TECHNOLOGY DEV

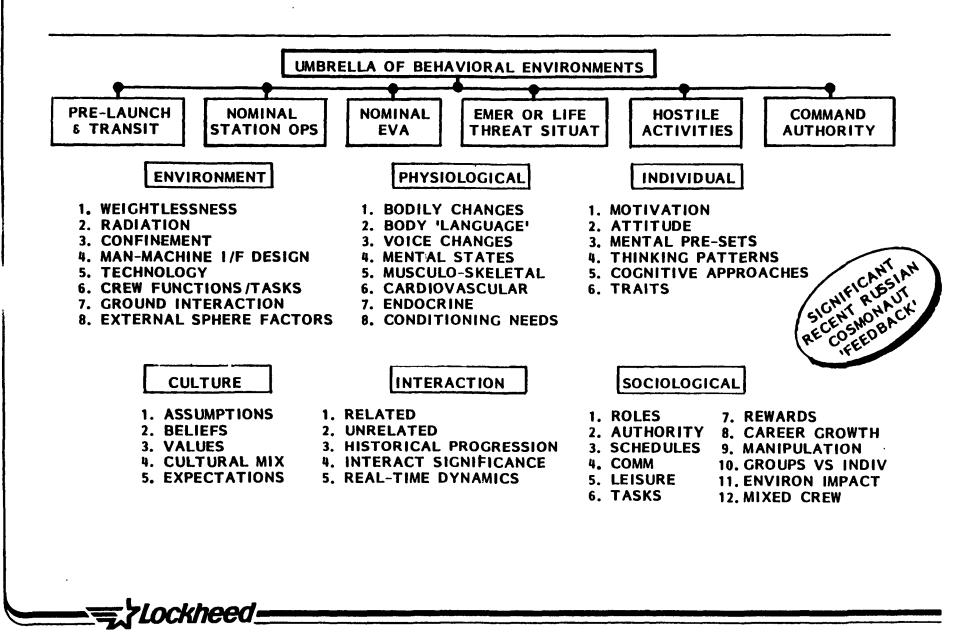


SOCIAL-BEHAVIORAL FACTORS

The facing page attempts to provide a simplistic categorization of the behavioral environments anticipated for the flight crews. As shown, each of these categories has been broken down into short (but not exhaustive) lists for purposes of stimulating discussion and further identification of appropriate factors. It is most important to note the recent Russian cosmonaut comments from their 211 day flight relative to adequate preparedness for their flight. In particular, their primary stated concern (with respect to this subject) was the feeling that they were not fully or adequately prepared for the continuous daily behavioral 'exposure' and 'problems' encountered during their long stay in orbit. Perhaps future interaction with the Russians may shed further light on this very important area. Obviously, this subject (social-behavioral factors) deserves further definition and delineation relative to the needs for future study, research, and technology development.

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SOCIAL-BEHAVIORAL FACTORS

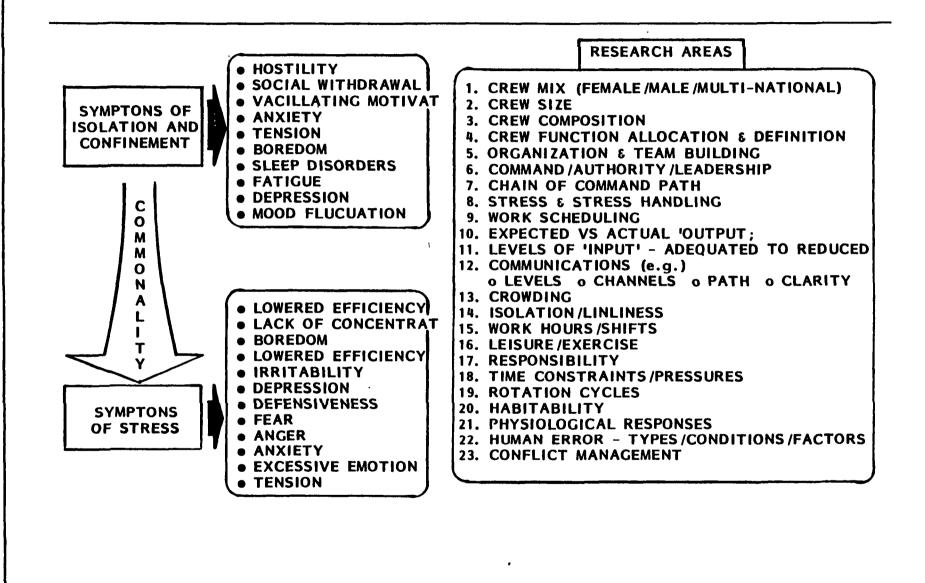


BEHAVIOR CONCERNS

As indicated in the literature, often symptoms associated with isolation and confinement incorporate symptoms of stress. The facing page presents a listing of these symptoms (also obtained from the AIAA/USAF Man-In-Space panel studies) and, the obvious interrelationships can be inferred. Therefore, the list on the far right of the page was developed to stimulate discussion relative to the needs for continued and future effort in this field as it relates to the station crew and associated need for appropriate technology development.

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BEHAVIORAL CONCERNS



199

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BEHAVIORAL STUDY - TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

(TYPICAL)

The facing page and next two pages portray a sample list of candidate behavioral studies as they relate to the potential interaction of the station flight crews to one another, groups, and individually to the environment. The categories and associated study factors are not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provoke further discussion and identification of additional factors worthy of subsequent study, research, and technology development. Again, the data was synopsized from the efforts conducted in support of the AIAA/USAF Man-In-Space technology panel meeting (1982).

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BEHAVIORAL STUDY-TECHNOLOGY DEV (TYPICAL)

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CREW MIX	 ANALYSIS OF PRESENT REMOTE GROUPS WITH MIXED CREWS (FEM/MALE & MULTI-NAT) TO: DETERMINE CONDITIONS THAT CREATE PROBLEMS DETERMINE CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO EFFECTIVE TEAMS
CREW ROTATION	ANALYSIS OF CREW ROTATION MODES IN PRESENT REMOTE STATIONS TO DETERMINE: • TIME PHASING • INTERFACING METHODS • PRIOR GROUP FAMILIARITY • SCHEDULING • OVERLAP • COMMUNICATIONS
TEAM BUILDING	ANALYSIS OF TEAM BUILDING CONCEPTS TO: • ESTABLISH TRAINING'& TRAINING PROTOCOL • IDENTIFY METHODS FOR INITIATING/DEVELOPING SMOOTH TEAM INTER/COORD
CAREER & REWARD DEVELOPMT	ANALYSIS OF THE WAYS CREW (CIVILIAN & MILITARY) VIEW SPACE SERVICE: • CAREER DEVELOPMT • ADVANCEMENT • PERSONAL 'REWARD'- • NEAR-TERM AWARD (ON STA) FOR 'GOOD" PERF • ROUTINE SPACE OPS 'VALUE CHANGES' VS 'WHITE SCARF DAYS'
CONFLICT MANAGEMT	ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT & PROBLEM MANAGEMENT TO DETERMINE: • ALTERNATE TECHNIQUES FOR RESOLUTION THAT ARE CREW TRANS & CREW USE • METHODS FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS
AUTHORITY	ANALYSIS OF PRESENT/PAST WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON AUTHORITY & COMMAND STR TO: • PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE METHOD/DPPROACHES • WORKABLE APPROACHES FOR GROUPS IN SIOLATION & WITHIN STRESS ENVIRON

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BEHAVIORAL STUDY-TECNOLOGY DEV (CONTINUED)

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH THAT ATTEMPTS TO: MITIGATE CAUSES & EFFECTS OF STRESS STRESS • DETERMINE METHODS TO HANDLE INITIATED STRESS • IDTFY STR 'REDUCERS' ANALYSIS OF PRESENT / PAST INDUSTRIAL JOB & TEAM WORK ST OF REMOTE / INDEP **ON-ORBIT GROUPS TO:** WORK STIMULATE OR ENHANCE EFFECTIVENESS FACTORS DEVELOP EFFECTIVE TECH TO ACHIEVE MORE EFFECTIVE: - PLANNING - VARIETY - SCHEDULING - DEGREE OF AUTONOMY (AS REQD) - GROUP DECISIONS - ROLES - DEV OF LABOR - HUMAN ERROR HANDLING ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS & ATTEMPTS AT SOLUTION RELATIVE TO: VOICE • FACE-TO-FACE ● REMOTE & COMPUTER I/Fs COMM BODY LANGUAGE TELEVISION ZERO-G INFLUENCERS ANALYSIS OF MAN-MACHINE ENHANCEMENT THROUGH DESIGN RELATIVE TO: OPTIMIZATION OF MAN-MACHINE I/F • REDUCTION OF FATIGUE/BOREDOM DETERMINING LIMITS/BOUNDRIES OF INFO PROCESSING & LOADS TECHNOLOGY PROVIDING HDWR/TECHNIQUES FOR BETTER UTILIZATION OF ZERO-G ● REDUCTION OF MUNDANE TECHNIQUES & BETTER UTILIZATION OF MAN-IN-THE-LOOP ANALYSIS OF LEISURE FUNCTIONS TO DETERMINE: LEISURE NEEDS • TYPES OPTIONS • TIME/DURATION FREQUENCY JOB RELATED VS INDEPENDENT

203

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BEHAVIORAL STUDY-TECHNOLOGY DEV (CONTINUED)

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		PES ME/DURATION		HIP TO STRESS REDUCTION	
	LYSIS OF STUDIES REL		• RELATIONS	HIP TO MEDICAL PGR	
		LATIVE TO:			
ANA	COLOR /SHAPE /TEXTU	JRE •	ILLUMINATION	NOISE CONT/REDUCTN	
ANA	NOISE MASKING	•	SOUND BACKGRN	D • OLAFACTORY FACTORS	
ENH	GARMENTS (TYPE/ST	YLE/TEX) •	HABIT VOL	• WEIGHTLSNS CONSTR/ADV	
	ANALYSIS OF PRESENT REMOTE, INDEPENDENT & SPACE 'BASED' BEHAVIOR RELATIVE TO ENHANCING BEHAVIOR &/OR REDUCING BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPED PROBLEMS:				
•	MORALE	• ATTITUDE		 MENTAL RECEPTIVITY 	
•	THINKING PAT	• COGNITIV	E APPR	DEPRESSION	
•	STRESS	• SLEEP DIS	ORDERS	MOOD FLUCUATION	
	HOSTILITY & ANGER	• ANXIETY	& TENS	• SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL	
	IRRITABILITY	DEFENSIV	ENESS	• LOWERED EFFICIENCY	
•	MOOD FLUCTN	• PRE & POS	ST MENSR TENS	• JEALOUSY	
•	• LONLINESS	• '2 AGAINS	T 1 SYNDROME'	• PHYSIO-PSYCHO IND PROB	
ANA	ANALYSIS OF REMOTE &/OR ISOLATED GROUPS/INDIVIDUALS RELATIVE TO:				
•	ANXIETY /FEAR	• HUMAN EF	RROR TENDENCIES	5 • 'PURE PANIC'	
EMERGENCY	HOPELESSNESS	• STRESS R	EACTION CAPABI	LITY • MENTAL SET VS INGEN	
	• TIME PRESSURES	• AUTHORI	Y/COMMAND FOL	LOWING	
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Pages Missing From Available Version:

206 through 208

